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Reagan plans to reequip Salvador

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — The Reagan administration plans to send \$55 million worth of emergency military equipment to El Salvador to help make up for helicopters and fighters destroyed in a guerrilla raid on an air base, congressional sources said Saturday night. A State Department spokeswoman said, however, no "definitive decision" had been made.

The sources, who asked that their names not be used, said the administration "touched base" with key congressional figures late Friday to inform them of the decision, even though congressional approval is not required. The transfer would come under special authority permitting the president to send foreign governments up to \$75 million in U.S. military equipment in emergencies each year without congressional approval. Reagan already has sent El Salvador — \$20 million worth from that account. President Jimmy Carter tapped the account for \$5 million for El Salvador in the closing days of his administration.

The reported decision was made only one day after the administration sent Congress its certification that the military-civilian government of El Salvador was making progress in human rights. The conclusion drew immediate attack from congressional opponents of aid to El Salvador.

The certification was required by Congress in last year's foreign aid bill for continuation of \$25 million in economic aid and \$40 million in military aid to El Salvador scheduled for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. Wednesday's attack on the Ilopango air base near San Salvador was reported to have resulted in the destruction of six of the 14 U.S.-built Huey troop transport helicopters used by the Salvadoran Army and six British-built Hurricane fighters.

Just what the Reagan administration planned to send to El Salvador was not immediately known. One source said, "I believe it's helicopters."

Asked about the matter, State Department spokeswoman Sandra McCarty read a statement that noted the government of El Salvador had asked for extra help.

"We have also stated that we must be prepared to increase our economic and military assistance to El Salvador as necessary and we are re-evaluating assistance needs on an urgent basis. At the moment, however, no definitive decision has been made on amounts or timing of such assistance," she said.

Convention set up

U.S. district seeks statehood

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — Forty-five men and women met Saturday to begin drafting a constitution in an effort to make the district of Columbia the United States' 51st state.

Voters of the district and Congress would have to approve the transformation. The chances of congressional approval are considered slim since Congress always has jealously guarded its constitutionally granted power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the district.

The city ordinance law which created the convention calls for the delegates to complete their work in 90 days. The delegates were elected last Nov. 3, five at large and five from each of the city's eight wards. The convention is the result of work of the city's

Statehood Party, which has one representative on the 13-member city council.

The district of Columbia has had several forms of government. In 1871, Congress stripped away home rule, and a three-member commission appointed by the president ran the city until an elected council and presidentially appointed mayor took over in 1967. In 1895, the three jurisdictions of the district — the city of Washington, Washington County and Georgetown — were combined into the city.

An elected mayor and council took over under a new home rule measure in 1975, but Congress still has some power, as it has had since 1871, over the D.C. budget and taxes.

Restaurant bombed

Guatemala violence claims 4

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 31 (AP) — A terrorist incendiary bomb set a restaurant on fire Saturday, while police dismantled at least ten noise-bombs rigged to scatter propaganda leaflets, and four more persons were reported killed in the ongoing violence.

A fire-brigade spokesman said one explosion set fire Saturday afternoon to Pollo Campero, a restaurant in the southside of the capital near San Carlos National University, but no one was hurt. Late Friday night and early Saturday, six noise-bombs exploded in different parts of the city scattering propaganda leaflets of the Jan. 31 Popular Front, one of four leftist groups fighting to overthrow Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's rightist regime, a police report said.

Police experts dismantled six more unexploded bombs, the report said. It made no mention of casualties. Some 300 persons

have been killed monthly in this central American nation in the leftist-rightist violence during the past four years, with rightist clandestine "death squads" helping the army fight the guerrillas by killing off suspected leftists.

Maria de La Luz de Ramirez, a 43-year-old nurse machine-gunned on a south side street by unidentified terrorists Friday, died from bullet wounds early Saturday at San Juan de Dios Hospital, a hospital report said. Hooded gunmen Friday burst into a home in San Pedro Jocopilas, a village 175 kms north-west of the capital, and shot a peasant, his wife and a son to death, the police report said.

Other gunmen set fire to a building of a golf club, 21 kms south of Guatemala City, also destroying a Mercedes-Benz parked nearby, and causing \$30,000 in damages, the report said but gave no details.

Raiders tops fantasy film nominees

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (AP) — *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, an old-fashioned fantasy adventure film filled with modern-day special effects, topped the list of nominees for the 9th annual Academy of Science Fiction, Fantasy and Horror Films' golden scroll awards.

Raiders received nine nominations, including best fantasy film, best direction — by Steven Spielberg — and best actor and actress for Harrison Ford and Karen Allen.

Dr. Donald Reed, president of the academy, said Saturday that ballots were being distributed to the group's 2,000 members and the academy's board of directors would set a date for the 1981 awards presentation in March. Reed said the academy comprises about equal numbers of film industry workers, academics and fans who have "a devotion and serious interest in the three genres: science fiction, fantasy, and horror films."

Nominated for best science fiction film were: *Escape from New York*, *Hearbeeps*, *Heavy Metal*, *Outland* and *Superman II*.

Besides *Raiders*, other best fantasy film nominees were *Clash of the Titans*, *Dragonslayer*, *Excalibur* and *Fox and the Hound*. Best horror film nominees were *An American Werewolf in London*, *Dead and Buried*, *Ghost Story*, *Halloween II* and *Wolfen*.

Best director nominees, besides Spielberg, were John Boorman, *Excalibur*, John Carpenter, *Escape from New York*, Terry Gilliam, *Time Bandits*, and Michael Wadleigh, *Wolfen*.

Best special effects nominations, besides *Raiders*, were *Clash of the Titans*, *Dragonslayer*, *Outland* and *Time Bandits*. Best actor nominations, in addition to Ford, were Sean Connery for *Outland*, Albert Finney for *Wolfen*, Ronald Pleasance for *Halloween II* and Christopher Reeve for *Superman II*.

2 Thais killed in overspill of border fight

BANGKOK, Jan. 31 (AFP) — Two Thai boys were killed and five other civilians seriously wounded in an overspill of fighting in the extreme west of Cambodia early Sunday field reports said.

According to the reports, the Thai border village of Koke Sabaeng was hit by about 12 artillery shells amid fierce fighting between Vietnamese-led forces and Khmer Rouge guerrillas on the strategic Cambodian Highway 5. A house was razed and six others were damaged in the overspill about 2.30 a.m. (1930 GMT).

The fighting reportedly erupted about an hour before midnight and raged for three hours, the reports said. A 150-strong guerrilla sparked the battle by striking a Vietnamese unit at Poh Sam Ton, three kms east of the Thai border.

The Vietnamese side hit back with heavy artillery, mortars and tank guns, the reports said. Thai troops were on full alert during the fighting south of Poipet, adjacent to the key Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. Two Thai reconnaissance planes skirted the border area as sporadic exchanges resumed between the rival forces.

BRIEFS

MANILA, (AFP) — Two mild earthquakes shook northern Philippines and suburban Manila within 15 hours of each other Sunday morning, the government's geophysical observatory reported. No damage was reported from the two tremors. The epicenter of the first tremor was placed at 405 kms (253 miles) north-northwest of Manila, while the second had its center about 120 kms (75 miles) northwest of the capital.

AGANA, Guam, (R) — Voters in this U.S. Pacific territory overwhelmingly chose commonwealth status in an election Saturday night, officials said. But by law, a run-off election between commonwealth and statehood, the second most popular choice, will be held within 60 days. Final returns showed 48.5 percent favored commonwealth and 25 percent statehood, officials said. Any decision must be approved by the U.S. Congress, which granted Guam status as an unincorporated territory in 1950.

MANILA, (AFP) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived in this Philippine capital from Jakarta Sunday on the second leg of a two-week tour of the non-Communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He was accompanied by an 11-man official delegation, and nine senior British businessmen who are to explore the possibility of expanding economic ties. Carrington said he was looking forward to a "very friendly and constructive exchange of views" with the Philippine government.

DAKAR, Senegal, (R) — The west African confederation of Senegambia, created last December with the signing of a treaty between Senegal and Gambia, officially comes into being Monday. President Abdou Diouf of Senegal becomes president of the new confederation, with Gambia President Sir Danda Jawara serving as vice president.

Policeman injured

Rioting erupts in Bristol

BRISTOL, Jan. 31 (R) — Violent clashes broke out between police and black youths Saturday night in a Bristol suburb which suffered serious riots two years ago. A police spokesman said Sunday the youths threw petrol bombs at police in the SSM District of St Paul's. He said one policeman was in hospital with serious head and eye injuries. Six persons were arrested.

Police said the trouble began Friday night when two factions — one black, the other white — clashed in another part of the city.

Americans favor economic policy

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP) — American public opinion favors the economic proposals President Reagan made in his State of the Union address, according to a new Associated Press-NBC News poll.

People who had heard or read about the speech generally supported the president's proposal to transfer federal programs to the states and agreed with his statement that raising taxes will not balance the budget. However, the poll reported no significant change in the president's job ratings after Tuesday's speech.

In the nationwide telephone poll, 1,599 adults were contacted Wednesday and

Violence flared again Saturday night when over 100 police equipped with riot shields intervened to prevent further trouble.

Rioting in St. Paul's in April, 1980, proved a forerunner of widespread inner city riots which broke out in England and Scotland last summer. The 1980 violence left 28 persons injured and caused widespread damage to property. Britain has two million blacks and Asians, many of them living in the poorest parts of the country's big cities. Police reported Bristol quiet Sunday morning.

Thursday in a scientific random sampling. Forty-seven percent said they think Reagan is doing a good or excellent job in handling the economy, compared with 35 percent in the previous poll. Yet 53 percent said they see Reagan's handling of the economy as one of his strengths during his first year in office, while 37 percent said they see it as a weakness and 10 percent were not sure.

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ABT

Reagan aide says

Interest rates imperil U.S. plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (R)—A senior U.S. administration economist has said the success or failure of President Ronald Reagan's economic policy depended on a decline in American interest rates.

"If the rates do not come down our (economic) program fails," Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel said Saturday in an address at the New School for Social Research in New York. He predicted interest rates would decline and the economy would begin to recover from recession in the spring. Some economists, however, believe interest rates will rise in coming months and limit the strength of the economic recovery.

The prime rate, charged by banks to their most creditworthy corporate borrowers, is now 15.75 percent, down from more than 20 percent last autumn. Sprinkel refused to say how big a decline in interest rates he expected, but stressed a drop was likely because of slowing inflation and a joint commitment by the administration and the U.S. central bank to reduce the rate of growth of

the money supply.

Sprinkel played down recent public disagreements between Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Federal Reserve Board (central bank) chairman Paul Volcker, saying he had faith in Volcker's intentions. Sprinkel nevertheless repeated recent administration complaints about erratic growth in the money supply during the past year, particularly during the final three months of last year.

"We hope and believe the Fed will get on top of this quickly," he told reporters. He said a sharp jump in the money supply since the beginning of this year was probably due to technical factors. Later, Sprinkel told reporters he expected "good real growth (in the economy) this year beginning in the second quarter and continuing on into next year."

Meanwhile, the question of interest rates is likely to be among the key issues at the next seven-nation economic summit of major industrial powers. A Paris announcement last week confirmed that the summit, grouping

leaders of Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States, will be held at the historic Versailles Palace outside Paris next June 4-6. The summit will be the eighth of its kind, and will be hosted by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Mitterrand would like to have a free discussion and has suggested that the "seven" should start drafting a financial declaration in advance. According to officials associated with the preparations, the seven leaders would devote four working sessions entirely to economic issues, leaving political problems to be discussed over working luncheons and dinners and in a multitude of bilateral meetings.

These top-level talks will be preceded by lively activity over the next few months both inside the EEC and the OECD. An EEC summit is scheduled to be held in Brussels at the end of March. The annual OECD ministerial meeting will be held in Paris two weeks before the Versailles summit.

UNCTAD talks open today

GENEVA, Jan. 31 (R)—The United Nations opens two weeks of commodity talks here Monday designed to help Third World countries improve their export earnings.

The talks, sponsored by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), will focus on ways to help poor countries get into the potentially profitable business of processing their own raw materials.

Developing countries could earn more if they refined their sugar, smelted their aluminum or canned their vegetables before selling them to Europe or North America, studies by the UNCTAD secretariat show.

The sessions of the UNCTAD subcommittee on commodities this week and committee on commodities next week will be the first in a series of U.N.-sponsored talks aimed at helping Third World producers process and market their goods. Until now, UNCTAD has concentrated on its 1976 Integrated Program for Commodities (IPC), which would stabilize world prices for raw materials through the use of buffer stocks and international agreements for specific goods.

But a report for the committee on commodities said: "The overall progress achieved so far falls significantly short of the expectations aroused by the adoption of the IPC."

However, UNCTAD studies say the Third World is hindered from earning more from its goods because industrialized countries usually have higher tariffs for processed imports than raw materials. Multinational corporations often withhold information from developing countries trying to expand their processing industries or block Third World goods from world markets, they say. The same applies to the Soviet bloc, which prefers to buy raw materials from the Third World rather than processed goods, one

UNCTAD member for the committee on commodities points out. Developing countries produce almost all the world's cocoa which they can export to most countries without tariffs. But they control about 13 percent of the world market in chocolate bars and these carry an average 20 percent tariff in most developed countries surveyed by UNCTAD.

The committee on commodities will also fund to compensate developing countries for lost export earnings when commodity prices fall. UNCTAD estimates the Third World will lose \$19 billion, or 12 percent of total export earnings, annually during the 1980s because of commodity price fluctuations.

Industrialized states opposed the fund when it was adopted in principle at the 1979 UNCTAD conference in Manila, saying it would duplicate efforts already made by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

UNCTAD sources said it was not sure delegates from the industrialized countries would even attend the discussions on the fund here.

Food, fuel shortage grips Iran

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (AP)—An Iranian officer Sunday announced his country would continue to ration essential goods, including food and fuel, in order to save hard currency, Tehran radio said.

Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, said in an interview monitored here that the shortages were "normal" considering Iran's 16-month-old war with neighboring Iraq and the "economic war" imposed on us by the United States and its allies.

He admitted there were lines for "everything" including meat, vegetable, oil and rice but said the government had imposed rationing so that "everyone would have a chicken to eat every two weeks." Tehran residents contacted by telephone by the Associated Press in Beirut said recently most of the capital's residents spend their free time in lines in order to obtain essential goods and kerosene to heat their homes.

PAL proposal appalls airlines

HONG KONG, Jan. 31 (AFP)—International airlines are concerned by a proposal that Philippine Airlines (PAL) should issue tickets for all contract workers flying out of the country.

The proposed "standard ticketing" procedure giving PAL control of the cash flow and access to market sources of other carriers has come under fire by other international airlines operating into Manila.

An aviation executive here charged that by centralizing the ticketing, the PAL can get hold of and utilize the cash flow of other carriers. "Furthermore, through detailed documentation handed in for ticketing, the PAL will soon get at the sources of the labor market and can easily monopolize the labor traffic," he charged.

Large numbers of Philippine contract workers such as laborers, seamen, nurses, domestic staff, technicians and entertainers fly out to the Gulf, the Midwest, Southeast Asia, the United States, Australia and Europe. They earn large amounts of foreign exchange for the country and constitute a large portion of the air traffic in and out of the Philippines.

The court in the Hague is settling about \$3,200 American claims against Iran, which Nabavi said would total \$8 billion. Iran in turn has filed \$1,600 claims against the United States which Nabavi said came to \$32 billion. He gave no details about the nature of the claims.

Jamaican businessmen and professionals who emigrated during the Manley years haven't returned in the numbers hoped. Unemployment has not yet come down significantly from an estimated 26 percent. And as the United States' own economic slump deepens, aluminum companies keep reducing their estimates of how much Jamaican bauxite they need for the auto and housing industries.

For each million tons lost in the market, Jamaica foregoes \$35 million in precious foreign exchange. Commercial bauxite demand projected for 1982 is dropping below 10 million tons, compared to 12 million tons in 1980 and 11.6 million in 1981. U.S. aid last year was \$110 million, mostly in loans, and it may go to \$150 million this year, one U.S. diplomat said.

President Ronald Reagan has recruited financier David Rockefeller to lead a com-

Pipe damage cuts Nigeria oil production

LAGOS, Jan. 31 (R)—Damage to an oil pipeline in southeastern Nigeria will mean a loss in production of an estimated 400,000 barrels per day for some two weeks, a senior oil company official has said.

The trans — Forcados pipeline ruptured after being damaged during dredging operations near Forcados, Bendel state, Francis Amene, Lagos operations manager of Shell Nigeria said Saturday.

According to oil industry sources in London, the damage would cut Nigeria production by 25 percent from some 1.6 million barrels a day.

Amene said the pumping of oil through the pipeline had been stopped immediately but not before 1,000 barrels had leaked out. But he added the effect of pollution was "minor compared with the loss in production". The loss in production until the pipeline was repaired in a couple of weeks would be some 400,000 barrels per day, he said.

Hong Kong sales to L. America up

HONG KONG, Jan. 31 (AFP)—This British colony's exports to Central and South America have been growing significantly, according to four market reports published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

The reports stated that apart from Panama, which absorbed about one-third of the export value to the region, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and Mexico were Hong Kong's most important Latin American markets, accounting for 46 percent of the domestic export total in the first 11 months of last year.

Toys, timepieces, clothing, radio-broadcast receivers, electrical and non-electrical household equipment and costume jewelry have been among the leading Hong Kong exports to Latin America, according to the report.

Hong Kong's domestic exports to Chile have been rising rapidly — from \$1.6 million in 1976 to \$38.6 million in 1980.

Financial Roundup
Riyal rates record rise

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Jan. 31 — With the European markets shut for business Sunday, the local markets reported a quiet day all around. Riyal deposit rates continued to remain firm and stable with some moderate rises recorded in the short-dated funds.

In the exchange markets dealers reported few transactions after midday, with the Bahrain-based OBU's — offshore booking units calling it a day. The OBU's were confident enough to quote dollar deposit rates and the general feeling was that the American currency would open firm Monday in Europe. One month Eurodollar rates were quoted at 14 1/4 — 14 1/2 percent, while the one year was slightly lower than Friday's closing at 15 1/4 — 15 1/2 percent.

In the local money markets, short-term riyal deposit rates continued to remain firm

and one-week fixed was bid at 13 1/2 — 14 percent, but with deals struck at 13 1/4 percent levels. The one month JIBOR rate opened at 13 1/2 — 14 percent. But by close of the session had firmed to 13 1/4 — 14 1/4 percent. The one year tenor was quoted unchanged at 14 1/4 — 14 1/2 percent, but with few transactions carried out in that tenor. Most Jeddah dealers were confident that riyal rates would remain stable next week, as they had done for the previous few weeks and pointed to the continuing steady injection of riyal liquidity into the economy.

In the local exchange markets, spot riyal/dollar rates opened at 3.4195-05, but gradually went down to 3.4190-00 by end of the day. Transactions were few and the majority were commercially-oriented as importers took advantage of the dollar's rise to open a few letters of credit.

EEC-ACP parley in trouble

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31 (AFP)—A mini-scandal has erupted over the cost of a five-day meeting, opening Monday in Salisbury, by a committee of the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific nations associated with the EEC.

Labor members of the European Parliament have fueled the controversy surrounding the meeting and Mrs. Barbara Castle, former British labor minister, announced that she and her colleagues would boycott the conference if it cost too much for the European taxpayer.

Meanwhile, a top civil servant working with the European parliament who did not want to be named, said Saturday that between 250 and 300 persons were to go from Europe to Zimbabwe for the meeting. The group includes about 40 persons from the European council of ministers and the EEC Commission.

According to the official the cost of the meeting could reach about \$530,000.

Mrs. Castle was to fly first class on a commercial plane to Salisbury, the official said. This would boost the price of her ticket by \$250 over the cost of the plane chartered by the European Parliament, the official said. In addition, she reportedly chose one of the

most luxurious hotels in Salisbury.

To be discussed is the present situation concerning the Lome convention, which associated the EEC with a large number of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, cooperation in the field of energy.

Also to be discussed are the political and economic consequences of South African interventions in frontline states — Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe. An EEC and ACP commission of inquiry is now in Angola and Zambia to prepare its report for the meeting.

In addition, the conference is to examine the economic and social situation facing the ACP countries in coming months and consider imports by Europe of ACP textiles.

To preside over the meeting are Italian Giovanni Bersani and Francibvtagira, the speaker of Uganda's national assembly.

The EEC-ACP committee is comprised of 61 members in the European Parliament and 61 representatives of ACP countries that have signed the Lome convention. The meeting is one of the biggest international events held in Zimbabwe since independence. Delegates are to visit Madagascar and Kenya following the meeting.

Paris-Algiers gas deal hanging fire

ALGIERS, Jan. 31 (AFP)—France and Algeria appear to have extended a Jan. 31 deadline for reaching agreement on the price of a 20-year natural gas deal between the two countries, informed Algerian sources said Sunday.

The sources said an agreement over the prices appeared impossible before Sunday, the official deadline. But they added that the size of the deal made it almost certain that a tacit agreement to extend the deadline had been reached.

Algerian officials in the national natural gas concern, Sonatrach, asked Tuesday to break off the talks to consult with the Algerian government. On Friday, Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, arrived for a visit with his Algerian counterpart, Muhammad Benyahia. A news blackout was imposed on the results of those discussions.

France has offered to pay what sources termed a "political price" for the gas, above what it usually pays for its supplies, to aid Algerian development. But sources said the French gas concern, Gaz de France, has balked at this extra payment, and has asked the French government to make it.

Talks over the French purchase of Algerian gas have been going on for the past two years. Paris officials, expressing hopes to diversify their natural gas supplies, on Jan. 23 announced that they have agreed to buy eight thousand million cubic meters over 25 years from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, a Soviet newspaper Sunday strongly endorsed a Soviet-French natural gas deal which drew heavy U.S. criticism when it was signed in early January.

"The gas pipeline contract marks the most significant undertaking in our time to solve energy problems in the European framework," commentator Yevgeny Grigoriev wrote in *Pravda*, organ of the Soviet Communist Party.

The Socialist government of French President Francois Mitterrand has defended itself against Reagan administration charges that the arrangement will give the Kremlin economic leverage over France's foreign policy.

Jamaican and U.S. businessmen on the investment commission Rockefeller helped organize report 432 proposals for projects that could employ 36,200 persons. Of those, 11 employing 1,379 persons are in production. Canadian and West German businessmen have also shown interest.

Polster Carl Stone says voters appear willing to wait for employment to increase and are aware how deep the problems are. Nevertheless, Jamaican observers and U.S. businessmen say Jamaica's own business class has not yet invested or extended local credit on the scale needed.

Manley criticizes the amount of government borrowing and the amount spent on consumer goods that now fill shelves emptied when he was prime minister. He also says Seaga's strategy could make Jamaica too dependent on multinational companies. Seaga says it will take three years to "put Jamaica on a path of growth."

Washington has also criticized the French decision to sign the deal shortly after the Dec. 13 declaration of martial law in Poland. West Germany and Poland signed similar contracts with Moscow before the Polish crackdown.

Pravda said the deal, which calls for Western European nations to supply capital and equipment for the pipeline, "demonstrates the possibilities for the international division of labor."

U.K. rail strike halts trains

LONDON, Jan. 31 (R)—A strike by 25,000 British train drivers shut the country's rail network Sunday for the ninth day in three weeks with no sign of an end to the dispute over pay and productivity.

The state-owned British Rail management promptly suspended all Sunday working to save an estimated \$3.23 million on the wages bill. The suspension without pay affected the remainder of the 170,000-man railway workforce.

British Rail, which has lost more than \$76 million because of the strike, has said it will not pay a three percent wage increase until the union involved, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), agrees to more flexible working hours. Britain's commuters, however, are beginning to adjust to the pattern of the strikes, which take place every Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday.

Comecon bank stops loans to Warsaw

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AFP)—The Soviet-bloc Common Market Comecon Development Bank has suspended all medium and long term loans to Poland, the *Nihon Keizai* reported Sunday.

Japan's most influential economic daily citing international financing sources said that the Comecon bank was scheduled to extend seven such loans, amounting to some 300 million roubles (\$428 million), for construction of chemical and other heavy machinery plants.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 p.m. Saturday			
	SAMA	Ca	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	9.08	
Bangladesh Taka	—	15.40	
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	286.00
Canadian Dollar	—	—	133.35
Deutsche Mark (100)	147.00	146.20	
Dutch Guilder (100)	3.50	3.93	
Egyptian Pound	—	—	93.15
Emirate Dirham (100)	58.00	57.70	
French Franc (100)	55.00	57.75	
Greek Dracma (1,000)	—	37.35	
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	6.50
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	27.30
Iraqi Dinar	—	—	14.90
Italian Lira (10,000)	27.50	—	9.95
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	—	12.04
Jordanian Dinar	—	—	12.10
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—	62.90
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	—	33.05
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	—	41.95
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	6.41
Philippines Peso (100)	—	—	94.05
Pound Sterling	—	—	164.85
Qatari Rial (100)	—	—	34.50
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	184.50
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	—	58.70
Swiss Franc (100)	—	—	63.50
Syrian Lira (100)	—	—	—
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	3.429
U.S. Dollar	—	—	3.422
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	—	74.90

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Municipal and Rural Affairs Ministry	Temporary surfacing in Yadamia villages	92	800	23-2-82
Southern Province Municipal and Rural Department	Operation and maintenance of Abha's modern automatic slaughter house	—	1,000	1-2-82
Oyoun Al-Jaw'a e Muni- cipal Services Complex	Temporary surfacing	1302/61/ 11/1	300	31-1-82
	Temporary surfacing	1301/61/ 11/2	300	

WHAT'S GOING ON IN A MÖVENPICK WEEK?

SATURDAY: FRESH FISH SPECIALITIES

AND SUNDAY EVENING COOKED BY THE MANAGER, RICHARD SCHMID, A GOURMET'S DELIGHT

TUESDAY: U.S. BEEF IS BEST

EVENING TENDER U.S. ROAST BEEF (SIR LOIN) SLICED FROM THE ROUND, S.R. 52.
WEDNESDAY: SPAGHETTATTA A GOGO
EVENING — SPAGHETTI WITH SAUCES OF YOUR CHOICE FOR SR 29.
— AND CLASSICAL ITALIAN OISHES
A LA CARTE SERVED IN OUR TRATTORIA TO THE TUNES OF ROMANTIC SONGS.

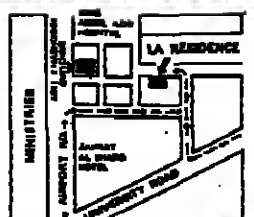
FRIDAY: FAR - EAST BUFFET

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Portugal's politicians accuse Eanes of blackmail

By Madeline Prowse

LISBON —

Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes plunged the country into political confusion last week with the declaration that he would resign if some of his powers were curbed when the revolutionary constitution is revised in the spring. Eanes, a popular and respected figure, now two years into his second term of office, is the one symbol of continuity in a country that has seen governments come and go every few months since the overthrow of dictatorship in 1974.

Controversy over the issue was compounded by Eanes' indication that if he resigned he would return at the head of a new political party and stand for the office of prime minister in the elections that would inevitably follow.

Deputies in the ruling Democratic Alliance and the Socialist Party, who support changes in the constitution limiting the president's powers to dismiss governments and appoint military chiefs of staff, called the general's statements blackmail. They have every reason to feel worried about their future if the 46-year-old former director of state television carries out his threat.

In a constantly shifting political scene, the enduring figure of Geo. Eanes has the support of a broad spectrum of the voting population. When Eanes was first elected in 1976, it was on an anti-Communist ticket, but he won his second term with the backing of Communists and Socialists as well as the Center and Right.

With successive governments of the Left and Right too busy in fighting to cope with Portugal's pressing social problems and economic decline, the general's moral authority and untarnished reputation won wide appeal.

The danger for Portugal if the president chooses this course is that it could slip comfortably backward into a political system built round the power and personality of one man, though nominally parliamentary. With half a century of dictatorship only eight years behind them, it is no surprise that Portuguese politicians should fear that a strong leader with roots in the armed forces might choose to move in on their territory and shift the balance away from collective responsibility.

The question of the constitution, drawn up in 1976 and steeped in revolutionary fervor, remains at the center of the issue. A multi-party committee has been working on the revision for some months and has already agreed on a number of changes. A parliamentary debate on the proposed amendment is due to begin soon and plans are for the revised charter to be promulgated by April 25 — the eighth anniversary of the revolution.

The next few weeks will show whether Eanes' keeled, timed threats have hit home, or whether Portugal's politicians are prepared to watch him lead the country on a different course. — (ONS)



REAGAN AND SALVADOR

President Reagan recently signed a document which enables the regime in El Salvador to receive an annual \$25 million in military and \$40 million in economic aid. The U.S. president also declared his satisfaction at the way the situation is developing in that country, and his certainty that the enemies of the regime there are beginning to weaken.

The American Civil Liberties Union had tried to prevent further aid to El Salvador from the United States, presenting a 275-page report demonstrating that official terror continues there on an ever-increasing scale that murder, torture and imprisonment of opponents are still the official practice.

In addition, a relief agency's report from El Salvador indicates that around a hundred thousands peasants have been expelled from their homes and farms, which were originally given to them under the country's "agricultural reform" program.

But the evidence of murder and expulsion appeared not to weigh a great deal with the White House, as President Reagan said toward the end of last week that the Salvadoran authorities are doing their best to respect their nationals' "human rights."

It is true that the authorities have promised free general elections for the country on March 28. But it also appears that the regime is seeking, through large-scale murder and expulsion, to determine the result in advance. Freedom there shall be, in other words, but only when the regime's opponents are there to enjoy it.

Saudi Arabian press review

The importance of the first conference of the GCC oil ministers and the General Assembly's debate over the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights figured for editorial comment in Sunday's newspapers.

Al-Madina stressed the importance of the GCC oil ministers conference for serving the supreme interests of the Gulf Arab states and ensuring the world's economic stability and cooperation.

The paper was confident that the meeting will be "another big success" like the previously defense and finance ministers' conference held here.

Al-Bilad said the oil ministers' meeting will clear the way for economic freedom of the Gulf states in accordance with the GCC's goals of realizing the aspirations of the Gulf people.

Al-Riyadh hailed the formation of the GCC as "it has very effectively promoted cooperation and coordination among the Gulf states in all fields, especially its solid contribution to the realization of security and economic integration."

It said the significance of the oil ministers' conference emanates from the necessity of devising a unified pricing system and production policy which is essential for the world economic stability.

"Moreover the cooperation

among the GCC oil ministers is not a substitute for an overall cooperation in the oil field by the Arab states. It essentially stems from the principles of cooperation and coordination as underlined by OPAEC and OPEC for unifying the policy of oil producing states", the paper added.

Okaz noted that the Gulf states, following their coordination in the financial and military fields, have gone one step forward by coordinating and integrating their efforts in the field of oil and energy, which has always proved as a "backbone for industrial development in the world."

It said the coordination among the Gulf states in the field of oil "does not mean the abolition of the roles of OPEC or OPAEC. On the contrary, this coordination will benefit the two organizations."

Deploping the failure of the U.N. to adopt punitive measures against Israel over its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, *Al-Jazirah* wrote, "The world organization is no longer a suitable place for discussing and handling international and regional issues. The General Assembly and the Security Council have lost the power and effectiveness to impose their will or implement their decisions and failed to carry out their responsibilities toward world peace and security." (SPA)

Global arms race continues at expense of social development

By Ian Steele

UNITED NATIONS —

In December 1980 there was hope that the '80s would open the door to a new era of world peace and prosperity. However, the past 12 months have been disappointing on both counts. Population growth continues unabated in the poorest countries of Asia and Africa; agriculturalists report that the productive capacity of croplands and pastures has been seriously eroded by the daily scramble to survive; and almost one-half of the world's population now lives in countries which depend on food imports.

Oceanographers say that fishing fleets which trebled the international harvests between 1950 and 1970 using new technologies have overdone it and that the industry is stagnating as stocks of ome fish species after another diminish. Energy specialists warn that unless efforts are made to develop new and renewable energy sources, the possibility of a peaceful transition from oil to other fuels will be lost. And despite their pleas, the money for research and development remains elusive.

The World Bank estimates that more people than ever before are malnourished (570 million), illiterate (800 million) and without access to the most basic health services (1,500 million); and the world's richest nations, which hold the key to more rational consumption and a greater sharing of world's resources, appear progressively less willing and able to assist.

World economic growth has slipped from the 5 percent annual average of the '60s to around 3.4 percent, and traditional donor states, citing their own economic malaise, are leaning away from the provision of aid to a rather more convenient philosophy of self-help. Rather than address the root causes of scarcity and apply mankind's prodigious scientific and human resources to solving them, the leaders of rich and poor nations alike have made their strongest economic commitments to the military defense of what they have, and the threat of force to gather whatever else they need from others.

Within this climate of scarcity and fear, governments have sponsored the most massive buildup of military hardware in modern times and fueled tensions in the main regions of supply — the Middle East for its oil; the Indian Ocean for its land and seabed resources and supply routes; and Africa for its strategic metals. The result is a vicious circle in which a \$500-billion-a-year arms industry has become a principal consumer of the same precious resources it claims to protect.

An international team of specialists commissioned by the United Nations to investigate the relationship between the arms race and social development, has reported that close to 6 percent of the world's disposable resource had been consumed by the arms race every year for the past 30 years. They noted that although there were just five recognized nuclear-weapons powers, the race for conventional weapons had become a "global preoccupation" which diverted scarce economic, scientific, material and human resources away from society at large.

The team found that while average per capita income in the developing countries was just one-twelfth that of the richer arms-supply nations in the West, the Third World accounted for 75 percent of all arms imports during the '70s at the expense of limited foreign reserves and the well-being of the people. Developing countries had not only suffered the environmental and human degradation of almost every war fought since 1945 but had collec-

tively been spending up to \$19.5 billion a year on arms as opposed to health care, education or agriculture.

The study is the United Nations' first detailed look at the global prospects for balanced economic and social development through the use of resources which could be freed by global disarmament. It is entitled *Disarmament and Development*.

Laboring under the severe handicap of tight security and limited access to military data in all countries, researchers have attempted to quantify the continuing loss of labor, raw materials and scientific investment to arms production worldwide. Acknowledging the obstacles to accuracy, they have concluded conservatively that:

— About 50 million (some say 100 million) people are employed directly or indirectly in the provision of military goods and services, including almost 20 percent of the world's engineers and scientists.

— More than 500,000 qualified professionals are engaged in military research and development programs which spend close to \$35 billion a year in search of new weapons technology.

— Close to 6 percent of the world's annual petroleum production is burned for military purposes and more aluminum, copper, nickel and platinum goes into weapons systems each year than is consumed for all other purposes by the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America combined.

— World military expenditure in 1980 amounted to about \$110 for every man, woman and child on earth. At the current rates of expansion, that figure would probably double before the turn of the century.

— More money is being spent on tanks, warplanes, missiles and artillery than on public health or education in the developing countries.

— There are more people in military uniform worldwide than there are teachers, and more research and development capital goes into military objectives each year than into the search for new energy sources, health care, pollution control and agriculture combined.

Researchers for the study found that the World Health Organization had, in fact, spent less in 10 years to eradicate smallpox (\$100 million) than one arms supplier spent in updating a small air-to-air missile.

Meanwhile, a new study of the international arms industry and its \$500 billion a year drain on resources for social development, has concluded that even a modest attempt at disarmament could yield a major improvement in quality of life in the world's poorest countries.

Developing nations with average per capita incomes of just a few hundred dollars a year have served as the battleground for most of the world's conflicts since 1945. And in the process, they have become markets for 75 percent of the international traffic in conventional arms. At the expense of the health, education and general well-being of their people, Third World governments bought more than \$19 billion worth of weaponry from Western arms producers in 1980. At the current growth rate in the market, their defense budgets could treble before the turn of the century.

An international team of specialists commissioned by the United Nations has concluded that the low-income countries of Asia could improve the per capita consumption of their people by as much as 47 percent with even a partial reduction in military commitment. Consumption in the poorest African nations could improve by as much as 166.7 percent with a similar effort.

The U.N. study stresses that military consump-

tion is almost totally unproductive and it disputes the notion that without a high investment in weapons technology the world would have been deprived of significant developments for peaceful purposes. Researchers observe that the average military product is about 20 times more research-intensive than the average civil product. "It is likely that the present stock of useful knowledge is much less than it might have been had we not pursued the arms race so enthusiastically," they said.

It was true, they added, that several technological developments had been brought to fruition at an early date because of their perceived military utility. But it did not follow that progress would have been slower in the absence of a military approach. It was more likely, they said, that progress in an economic and social environment would have been more difficult.

Since World War II the nuclear powers have amassed more than 40,000 nuclear warheads with a combined explosive capacity one million times greater than the bomb which was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. The U.N. experts estimated that if one was to retrieve the materials used to build and deploy just 200 of the land-based intercontinental missiles poised to deliver them, the scrap heap would include about 10,000 tons of aluminum, 2,500 tons of chromium, 150 tons of titanium, 24 tons of beryllium, 890,000 tons of steel and 2.4 million tons of cement.

The researchers do not expect that military production could be suspended and redirected to moral social purposes overnight. However, given the hope of partial disarmament in the order of 25 percent during the '80s, and a further 15 percent in the 1990s, they suggest that developing countries could expect to raise their GNP by at least 3.7 percent and agricultural output by 4.6 percent. Perhaps more significantly, per capita consumption could be boosted by as much as 21.3 percent in the medium-income countries of Latin America, 47.6 percent in low-income Asia and 166.7 percent in Africa's poorest arid countries.

The study rejects a popular argument that the machinery of a \$500 billion a year industry could not be dismantled without a major disruption of the world economy at large.

"It is quite unrealistic to portray the conversion problem as involving, in a single step the need to replace \$500 billion of demand, or absorb tens of millions of persons into the civilian workforce," the study states. The process would be gradual and postwar experience in the U.S., Britain and elsewhere suggested that the transition could be made successfully.

"In the U.S. between 1945 and 1948, some 10 million persons were released from the armed forces and the defense budget declined by nearly \$40 billion," researchers say. "Similarly, defense related employment in industry fell from more than 12 million persons in 1945 to less than one million in 1946. In the United Kingdom, seven million persons were demobilized within 16 months of the end of the war. In neither country did unemployment in the postwar years exceed 4 percent."

While it can be argued that countries like Britain were able to channel their human and material resources into reconstruction, a convincing case could also be made today for major reconstruction of the earth's social and natural environment in the aftermath of postwar industrialization.

The U.N. study suggests that production workers

in the military sectors of all countries could readily transfer their skills to such things as the development, production and installation of solar energy plants; a better understanding and response to the world catalogue of ecological abuse; housing and urban renewal, and transportation — all of which have been sorely neglected in rich as well as poor societies.

In preselecting the *Disarmament and Development* report to the 36th session of the General Assembly, Swedish Undersecretary of State for Disarmament Inga Thorsson stressed that due to declining economic growth and the reduced capacity of the environment to meet the food, energy and material needs of the world community on an equitable and sustainable level, the policy makers essentially had two choices. "The world can either continue to pursue the arms race with characteristic vigor, or it can move consciously and with deliberate speed toward a more sustainable international economic and political order," she said. "It cannot do both." (Depthnews Asia)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Monday, Feb. 1st, the 32nd day of 1982. There are 333 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date

1587 — England's Elizabeth I signs warrant for execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

1702 — Prince Eugene of Savoy raids Cremona, Italy.

1775 — Peasants in Bobemia revolt against servitude.

1881 — First signs of nationalist movement appear in Egypt as military officers stage uprising.

1899 — U.S. flag is raised over Pacific island of Guam, formerly under Spanish control.

1907 — War begins between Honduras and Nicaragua.

1924 — Britain recognizes Communist government of the Soviet Union.

1935 — Anglo-German conference in London is held to discuss Germany's rearmament; Italy sends troops to East Africa.

1946 — Trygve Lie, Norwegian Socialist, is elected secretary-general of the United Nations; Hungarian republic is proclaimed.

1958 — Egypt and Sudan proclaim union as United Arab Republic.

1959 — Swiss referendum rejects female suffrage in federal elections.

1972 — British Embassy in Dublin is bombed as anti-British demonstrations sweep Ireland.

1977 — U.S. President Jimmy Carter tells Soviet envoy in Washington that the United States will not back down in commitment for strengthening human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

1979 — Ayatollah Khomeini returns to Iran after more than 14 years of exile.

1981 — Lech Walesa, head of independent Polish labor federation Solidarity, says the government finally sent representatives to talks with farmers' union. Solidarity announces cancellation of one-hour nationwide strike scheduled for following day.

Thought for today:

Before buying anything, it is well to ask whether one could not do without it — John Lubbock, English astronomer-mathematician (1803-1865).

Thai writers hunted, 24 killed in 3 years

By John Laird

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Reporter Sumon Chongchua was riding his motorcycle home from work in southern Thailand early last month when assailants stepped from the undergrowth and pumped dozens of M-16 cartridges into his body.

Sumon became the new year's first victim in an occupation now regarded by journalists as the most dangerous in Thailand's violence-prone society.

Corrupt government officials, police, businessmen, paramilitary "rangers" and Mafia godfathers have all been implicated by journalists here in the deaths of at least 24 newsmen over the past three years.

Very few suspects have even been brought to trial, journalists say.

The rising toll underscores dark trends in Thai society: Ruthless rivalry in both legal and illegal business ventures, and the unchecked spread of high-powered weaponry such as the U.S. standard military issue automatic M-16 rifle.

"In past years politics and crime were the only reasons for attacks on journalists," civil rights lawyer Thongchai Thongso said.

"Now, he added, reporters themselves are in increasing contact with influential persons," during a time of rapid economic growth in the countryside and of growing business rivalry.

"Influential persons" is the Thai idiom for wealthy and powerful entrepreneurs—many of them benevolent, others involved in smuggling, illegal logging, illegal mining and other illicit activities.

These "godfathers" can afford to maintain armed contingents of hit men, and usually have close contacts with authorities, mostly police, he said. "This is why when an assassination takes place, no one can be arrested," added Thongchai. "We want the police or authorities to pay more attention to protecting the rights and freedom of newsmen," he said.

"The profession is very dangerous because reporters are exposing corrupt activities."

But he also acknowledges that some reporters have business interests of their own, and

may also be involved in corruption.

Thongchai, a sometime correspondent himself and advisor to four journalists' associations in Bangkok, began compiling a list of attacks on journalists in November 1978, mainly from press clippings. He believes it is far from complete. To date he has recorded 26 violent deaths of reporters, 19 other attacks and three reported threats.

"The danger to the whole Thai people is the same, not just to journalists...because people can buy guns easily and can keep guns everywhere," said Manich Sookfomchitra, deputy chief editor of the mass circulation daily *Thai Rath* and president of the Confederation of ASEAN Journalists—covering Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Manich said Thailand has 300 full-time journalists and another 700 part-timers. He listed other civilian occupations with a high murder rate as village headmen, miners, businessmen and executives of unions.

There are no comprehensive statistics on homicides in Thailand, but researchers at Bangkok's Chulalongkorn University believe it has the highest rate in Asia.

The death of Sumon—a *Thai Rath* stringer—apparently arose from a story he wrote for a provincial newspaper in the southern province of Nakhon Si Thammarat, describing a clash between two groups of Thailand's controversial paramilitary rangers.

Manich said military police in the south have suspended 14 rangers and bonded over for trial—but the suspect denies the murder charge.

Thai Rath, claiming a daily circulation of 700,000 copies with 200 correspondents throughout the country, has had at least 22 journalists killed or injured, said Senior Editorial Advisor Somborn Worabongse.

Many of the attacks take place in broad daylight, in front of many witnesses. Thongchai's file tells of one family tragedy.

On July 22, 1980 Amnat Chiravorn, editor and owner of a small provincial paper in the northeastern town of Nakhon Phanom, was shot dead while coming out of a movie theater.

Toxic herbicides poison Malaysian farm workers

By Paul Kamina

GEORGETOWN, Malaysia (DN) — Agent Orange has come a long way, from the jungles of Vietnam to the paddy fields of Malaysia.

Agent Orange is a chemical defoliant, a mixture of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D and large amounts of dioxin used to clear jungle cover during the Vietnam war. U.S. soldiers exposed to the chemical subsequently fathered deformed babies years after they got home. Vietnamese researchers have also documented stunted trees, deformed babies and miscarriages.

The chemical 2,4,5-T is marketed by five companies as a herbicide and tree killer in Malaysia. The other chemical, 2,4-D, is used as herbicide only. Both chemicals are usually contaminated with dioxin.

For instance, 2,4,5-T contains dioxin which is claimed to be the most toxic synthetic substance in the world. It can cause skin eruptions, liver abnormalities, nerve disorders, change in respiratory and immune systems, impotence and cancer. Its use is restricted or banned in West Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Spain, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that from 5,000 to 50,000 people die of acute pesticide poisoning each year, either from eating contaminated food or through occupational exposure. In Malaysia, there were at least 68 cases of pesticide poisoning in 1972, increasing to 71 by 1975. Within a one-week period in mid-1979, more than 30 farmers were hospitalized in Alor Star for suspected pesticide poisoning. One of them died.

In a study released in late 1981 by the Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM, or Friends of the Earth), four out of 10 farmers from 83 farms in Penang Island and Wellesley province complained they became ill after using pesticide. They said drowsiness, headaches, skin irritations, breathing difficulties and vomiting invariably followed after using the chemicals.

The same SAM survey found that at least 14 pesticide chemicals—including DDT, Chlordane, Aldrin, Dieldrin, BHC, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T—are widely used in Malaysia but are restricted or banned in other countries.

On the average, a Malaysian vegetable farmer spends around 200 ringgit (\$86) on pesticides every year for a half acre of vegetable garden. In 1978, Malaysia spent about 213 ringgit (\$91) on pesticides, since then progressively increasing at the rate of 15-25 percent annually. Farmers on the average work with pesticides every four or five days.

In a 1980 study made by Wong Kien Keong, acting dean of the department of environmental sciences, University Pertanian Malaysia, the levels of pesticide elements found in the blood serum of the general Malaysian population are much higher than that of the general U.S. population.

Dr. Lim Teck Ghee, a professor at the University Sains here and SAM vice-president said "pesticides are another product that have been heavily promoted in the Third World to increase agricultural productivity. Our experience in Malaysia with it is a grim warning to other countries of the problems and dangers of pesticides use."

"The outcome of our research shows that the present patterns of pesticides use—largely unrestricted and indiscriminate—need to be stopped immediately."

The disturbing fact is that while pesticides use is increasing at a rapid rate, public awareness of the problem has not kept pace. Provision for the regulation of import, manufacture and sales of pesticides exists under the Pesticides Act of 1974 which, to date, has not been strictly enforced. Chemical pesticides are thus easily bought from shops and even

sundry stalls.

Insecticides are by far the most widely used, with every commercial farm using them. Herbicides, which act as weed killers in oil palm and rubber estates, come next. Both pesticides are mostly used as preventive measures, applied regularly even though no pest attack may have occurred.

At least 72 percent of farmers surveyed by SAM depend on shopkeepers to recommend the type of pesticide and its use. More often than not, retailers are ignorant of the potential dangers of pesticides while very few farmers ever receive advice from agricultural officials or salesmen from pesticide companies. Consequently, farmers use more pesticides than they should, believing that more pesticides used means more pests are killed.

But the pests seem to be winning. At least eight out of 10 farmers surveyed by SAM said they changed pesticide brands every two to three years, 91.6 percent going over to "a more effective" brand. And 84.3 percent said the pest situation has grown worse. In fact, chemical pesticide spraying failed to stop the brown hopper from invading Tanjung Karang in 1977 and causing a \$52 million (\$900,000) damage in another area in 1979.

Agriculture Department officials subsequently agreed to use less insecticides in Kedah so as not to haphazardly kill the hoppers' natural enemies at the same time.

The most obvious effect of pesticides, of course, is on human health. "Malaysian farmers, being largely uneducated, do not really understand the toxicity of chemical pesticides," SAM secretary N. Rajean said. "For instance, it is common to see estate workers recycling pesticide containers for storing water. Empty pesticide containers are given to children as toys, while a 25-liter drum may become a convenient container during feasts."

In a SAM survey, 71 percent of farmers said they did not heed the warnings on pesticides containers even when most of them realized some kind of danger existed. Nineteen percent did not even know that pesticides are dangerous. This is especially true to most farmers who are illiterate and are unable to read the labels on containers.

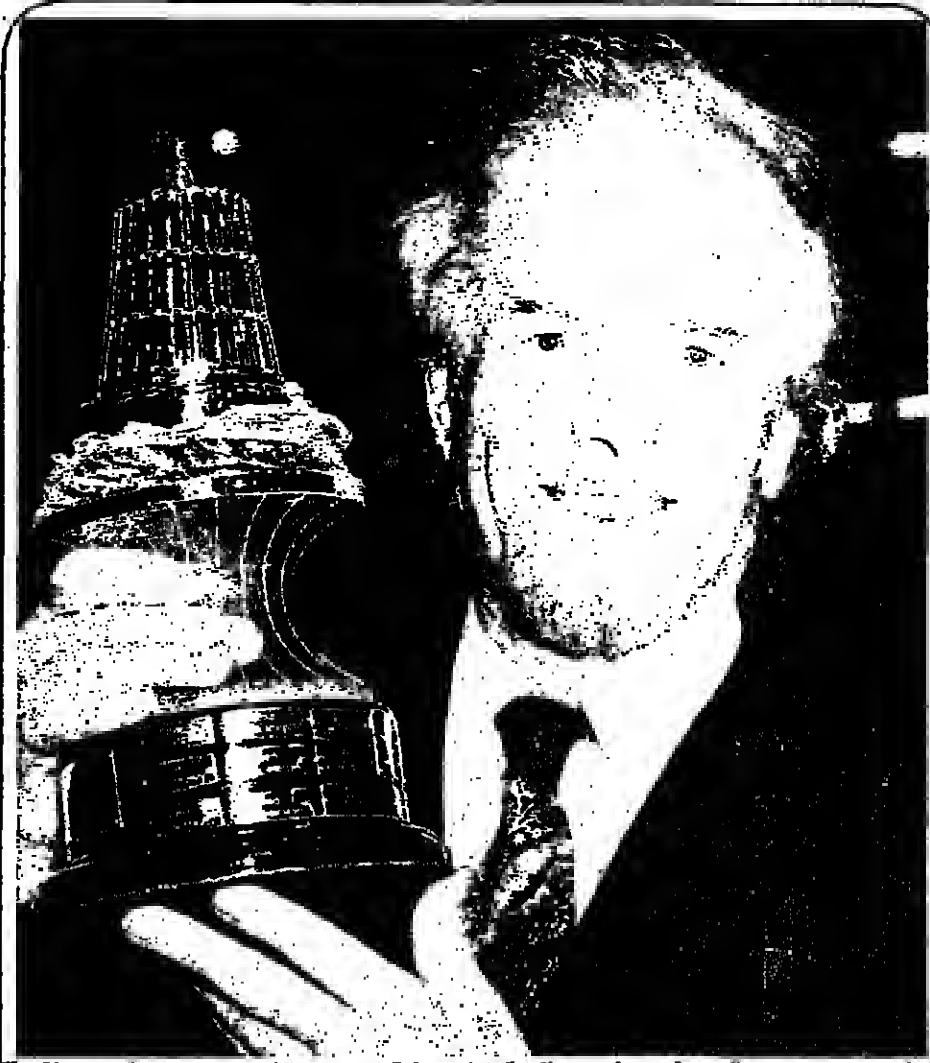
Malaysian farmers usually spray pesticides using a backpack type of equipment, clad only in T-shirts, shorts and slippers—little, if any, protection. When powered sprayers and fogging machines are used, the only protection against inhalation of toxic fumes is usually just a handkerchief or towel to cover the mouth.

A survey of some estates revealed that not a single one of them took precautions for safety, masks and gloves were not given to workers. Even more shocking is the fact that workers sometimes use their bare hands to stir and mix the chemicals.

Pesticides and their residues that remain on foodstuffs are a constant threat upon reaching the market. For instance, about 94 percent of farmers use chemical pesticides up to nine days before or even nearer to harvest, with hardly enough time for pesticides to be washed off. "More alarming is a very common practice of farmers who apply chemical pesticides to 'ladies fingers' just one or two days before harvest."

So much so that local vegetable farmer, Ching Chong Pee, has a word on detecting pesticides in vegetables by using the taste buds. "If they taste bitter, throw them away as this means the presence of pesticides," he says.

Arab News welcomes readers' contributions, particularly of a local aspect. If interested, please contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.



YACHTSMAN OF THE YEAR: Solo sailor Leslie Powles, who sailed single-handed around the world recently almost missed the official trophy presentation during the Earls Court Boat Show. Powles was able to cancel a court date and was able to be present on time at the boat show to receive the silver trophy bearing the names of other winners like Sir Francis Chichester and Chay Blyth.

Jungles, apathy blocking trans-African highway

By Alastair Matheson

NAIROBI (ONS) — The dream of a trans-African trade route across Africa is slowly nearing reality. Work has begun on a highway which will eventually link the Nigerian port of Lagos on the Atlantic with Kenya's Indian Ocean port of Mombasa, 5,000 miles to the east.

Nigeria and Kenya already have good road systems but there are hundreds of trackless miles between the two countries. These gaps include jungles where rainfall is among the highest in the world and movement for ordinary vehicles is almost impossible for months on end.

The Central African Republic's capital of Bangui has been chosen as operational headquarters for the Trans-African Highway, mainly because it is the only sizeable place (population 400,000) near the middle of the route.

Reports reaching the Bangui headquarters in recent weeks show that even in the countries with poor road systems, some progress has been made recently.

Zaire, which will have almost a quarter of the highway within its borders, is probably the furthest behind, with only 5 percent of its planned mileage completed. The Zairean government has given a low priority to the

highway in its development plans; of four building teams allocated to the project in Zaire, only one appears to be working.

Good road links and strong bridges are vital in the section running through Zaire, which is criss-crossed by a web of rivers. The most crucial link will be the bridge spanning the Ubangi River, a major tributary of the Congo forming the border between Zaire and the Central African Republic.

The existing crossing point, a ferry near Bongo, 350 miles north-west of Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville), has long been a travelers' joke. Notes in most road atlases point out that the sole ferry seldom has any fuel and motorists intending to cross are advised to carry enough spare gasoline to get the ferry to the other side. To make certain the engines of the ferry will start, a spare battery is also recommended.

Reports from other countries are more encouraging. The Central African Republic reports that a quarter of its segments of the highway is complete, although there were only 150 miles of tarred road in the country two years ago.

Uganda is said to have 60 percent of its portion up to standard, with tarmac all the way from the Kenya border to the frontier with Zaire. Several sections will, however, need to be widened.

Master con-man sells bogus newspaper leads

By Paul Lashmar and David Leigh

LONDON (ONS) — Master con-man Joe Flynn is back in business in Europe after leaving a six-year trail of red faces and empty pockets across the world. Operating from his new home in northern Italy, Flynn is once more trying to sell bogus stories to newspapers.

Flynn left Australia hastily in 1975 after his property company collapsed owing \$2 million. In Australia his extravagant lifestyle of fast cars, luxury yachts, beautiful women and a penchant for gold jewelry earned him the nickname "Goldfinger".

Since then globe-trotting Flynn has perpetrated an astonishing number of deceptions. His victims have included CIA and FBI agents, a top American lawyer and a whole string of newspapers.

Flynn's most successful known "sting" to date was at the Rupert Murdoch-owned New York *National Star* who paid him \$20,000 in 1976 when Flynn posed as the hit man who had killed teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa.

In December Flynn decided it was time to take the London *Observer*. After a series of mysterious phone calls by Flynn posing as an intelligence agent, an *Observer* reporter arranged to meet him at Ventimiglia railway station on the French-Italian border.

From the darkness a bulky figure suddenly emerged. "Let's get out of here," he hissed. "British intelligence might be watching."

The bait: A story about "dirty tricks" in M16—the British intelligence service. The price: \$2,000. His story was carefully researched and almost plausible until research back in London revealed Flynn was up to his old tricks.

Flynn sets out to make a lot of money by telling newsmen what they want to hear. He has elevated the technique of misleading the media to a high art.

On Sept. 20 last year readers of the London *News of the World*, another Rupert Murdoch-owned newspaper, were treated to what it called a world scoop, headlined "Libya trains Britons for street violence."

An Athens-based arms dealer called Edward Christian was paid more than \$2,000 for describing how Col. Qaddafi was "masterminding a secret plot to arm revolutionary murder squads in Britain."

Even though Christian subsequently

turned out to be Flynn, the *News of the World* maintains the story is "95 percent accurate."

The previous year, the *Sunday People*, another London paper, reported the exclusive story of Harry Banks, a contract gangland killer who had personally murdered nine men. It was Flynn again. The *Sunday People* put the record straight the next week calling Flynn a "liar and a cheat."

Shortly before that the *Sunday Times* had flown an "Insight" team to Rome to hear Flynn claim that he had bugged the office of the Australian prime minister, Gough Whitlam on behalf of the CIA. He wanted \$10,000 for the story.

The men from the *Sunday Times* asked their London office for some background on their informant. They returned to London when they were read a newspaper report from the *Observer* of April 4, 1979.

It told the tale of a confidence trick by Flynn that had turned sour on him. In America Flynn had approached the wife of missing Russian defector, Nicholas Shadrin, saying that in return for "expenses" he would help her find her husband. He then went off to Europe.

At one point after being taken by the FBI to a London hotel he failed a lie detector test yet still managed to persuade case-hardened FBI agents to pay his hotel bill and expenses.

Flynn's luck ran out when he asked Mrs. Shadrin to send him more money. He was arrested by Scotland Yard detectives for deception. Throughout an astonishing court case Flynn maintained his story but was sentenced to 18 months in jail.

Nobody is quite sure who Flynn really is. Most likely he was born Barry Edward Gray in Camberwell, south London in January 1934, son of a professional dance partner.

He is believed to have taken the name Flynn from his stepfather when his mother remarried. From 1951-55 he served in the Royal Air Force's Special Investigation Branch under the name Barrington Edward Yowell.

He next appears in Australia in the early 70s running a vacation holiday home company called Walter Flynn and Associates. It was this \$8 million company built on a \$1,000 overdraft that collapsed in 1975 when Flynn brought the \$2 million Tiki nightclub resort in Surfers Paradise and defaulted on the repayments.

Arriving in Canada

Cultural differences hamper new immigrants

By Chin Wong

LONDON, Canada (DN) — The busload of Kurdish tribesmen arrived at midnight. They were refugees from Iraq, and Deborah Ashford, a program counselor with Employment and Immigration Canada, was on hand to meet them at the airport. The refugees milled around, and finally one man who spoke English stepped forward.

"If you were my daughter, I'd shoot your head off," he said.

That was five years ago, and Ms. Ashford chuckles at the memory. "I realized then that there was a severe cultural difference, but it

was only much later on, after we had become friends, that I found out why he'd said that to me," she says.

Kurdish custom does not allow a woman to go beyond a specified geographic boundary. Nor is she allowed to speak to a man without one of her parents present, Ms. Ashford explains. "And there I was, a woman, alone, trying to exert some measure of authority."

"Cultural differences are becoming more and more prevalent because many immigrants now come from the Third World," Ms. Ashford says. "Years ago, most immigrants came from Western cultures—Europe, Britain or the U.S. But I dealt with a Cambodian just the other day who'd never seen a telephone, a light bulb or a toilet before."

Many immigrants from Third World countries come in as government or privately-sponsored refugees. In 1980, about 60,000 came to Canada to start a new life. Last year, there were 16,000 more. For these refugees, the hardest cultural difference to deal with is language.

Quang Mach, 23, was a welder in South Vietnam. About six months ago, he and his family of 16—parents, nine brothers and sisters, a nephew, two nieces, and a cousin—arrived in London, Ontario. Speaking in simple English, and turning to an interpreter when the going gets rough, Mach says that learning English is his most immediate problem.

The Canadian government tries to help by providing language training. Mach hopes to graduate in January from a six-month program and will probably start looking for a job shortly after that.

Becoming financially self-sufficient is the next major task for the refugee. While government-sponsored refugees are provided food and lodging, and privately-sponsored refugees get similar assistance from church groups or relatives in Canada, dependence is not an easy way of life for those who had previously led productive lives.

Mach's father, for instance, is 51 years old. In Vietnam, he owned a construction firm. In Canada, he has nothing. Moreover, it's going to be difficult for him to find any kind of work since he doesn't speak English.

"Many of them show up with nothing but the clothes on their backs," Ms. Ashford says. "And even if they have relatives who want to help, some immigrants just don't want to take the money."

Finding a job, then, becomes a priority, and the Employment Center tries to find work for refugees. Many who do find a job work as factory workers.

Ping-An (a fictitious name), 33, considers herself fortunate. She and her husband, a daughter and a brother-in-law came to Canada in December 1979 after fleeing Vietnam earlier that year.

Smiling pleasantly, Ping-An recalls how she and her husband had found work. "By last July, my husband finished his six-month training in English," she says. "A month later, he still had no work. I got worried and impatient and I told him to take me to the Employment Center. I said maybe your English is not so good. Maybe they don't understand you. I will talk to them."

Ping-An had learned English in Vietnam, and a month after her husband brought her to the center, she landed a job as an interpreter for a government office. Her husband picked tobacco for a while before finding a job with a food manufacturer early last year.

The adjustment toward a new and "normal" lifestyle continues.



STAMP SELECTION: This display of stamps shows just a few of the first covers recently printed by the Republic of China. The post office operates a subscription service for its new stamp issues and first-day covers.

Chinese mail is 2,500 years old

Taiwan has unique, colorful stamps

TAIPEI — Stamp collectors from around the world are finding that the Republic of China offers a variety of colorful and meaningful stamps which are fun and profitable to collect. The Directorate General of Posts of the Republic of China has been issuing individual stamps, commemorative stamps and multiple stamp sets for philatelists.

The mail in China is more than 2,500 years old. An example of its respectability was shown by Confucius (551-479 B.C.) who wrote that the influence of a righteous man traveled even faster than the imperial postal service. He was referring to the pony stations (Ji Chan), which were in service more than 2,500 years ago, carrying official mail.

Ming Emperor Yung Lo (1403-1424 A.D.) reigned at the beginning of the trans-China private postal service. These first postal systems functioned without the

postage stamp, which first appeared in 1878.

China's first stamp was designed by H.B. Morse, an American serving with Customs Service, which then ran the postal service. With the termination of dynastic rule came the first Republic of China stamps in 1912 bearing the portrait of the founding father of modern China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

A biplane flying above the Great Wall was featured on China's first airmail stamp on July 1, 1921.

Other issues have featured heroes of the Republic, Chinese artistic treasures, Chinese history, flora and fauna, and scenes and items depicting the attainments of modern life.

Multiple stamp sets illustrating panoramic or continuous scenes have their origin in antiquity. Chinese scroll paintings were the precursors to the motion picture travelogue. An artist might illustrate an

entire voyage or adventure on a single scroll, which was unrolled as the story progressed. Scroll painting also permitted long, narrow pictures of a single item or scene.

Stamp collecting is a popular hobby on Taiwan itself, with more than 150,000 resident collectors. The China Philatelic Society is the umbrella organization for numerous clubs.

New issues of postage stamps of the Republic of China are available on the first day of issue. The post office operates a subscription service for new stamp issues and first day covers. The subscription service requires collectors to make a deposit with the post office of \$35 per set, which will insure that new issues are sent automatically. Information on this service is available from the Philatelic Department, Directorate General of Posts, Taipei, (106) Taiwan, Republic of China.

Hooper gives Connors a fright

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP) — Top-seeded John McEnroe advanced to the final of the \$300,000 U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships with a 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 victory Saturday over third-seeded compatriot Vitas Gerulaitis.

McEnroe takes on second-seeded Jimmy Connors in Sunday's final for the \$60,000 first prize. While McEnroe's entry to the final was smooth, Connors rallied to stop giant-killer Chip Hooper from adding another feather to his cap. He saved three set points in second set tiebreaker, after dropping the first, to win at 3-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3.

McEnroe, the defending Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, never lost his service and allowed a total of 49 points in a match that took only one hour and 28 minutes. "I can't remember when I served that consistently," the 22-year-old McEnroe said. "I was winning fairly easily on my service."

Hooper, 23, from Sunnyvale, Calif., who had to pass a qualifying tournament to get into the original field of 32 — won the opening set when he broke Connors' service in the sixth game, to put him ahead 4-2 and he then played out service.

The second set went to a tiebreaker after Hooper, the 235th-ranked pro, traded service breaks with the world's third-ranking player. Hooper had five set points in the tiebreaker, the last at 7-6. Connors, however, won three straight points to even the match. In the third set, Connors, 29, of Miami Beach, broke Hooper's 135-mph (217 kmh) serve three times, the last time in the ninth game to win the set.

Hooper, who earlier in the week ousted defending champion Roscoe Tanner, stayed with Connors through the first four games of the fourth set, but then wilted. Connors broke the 6-foot-6 former university of Arkansas star's service in the fifth game and closed out the match with another service break in the final game.

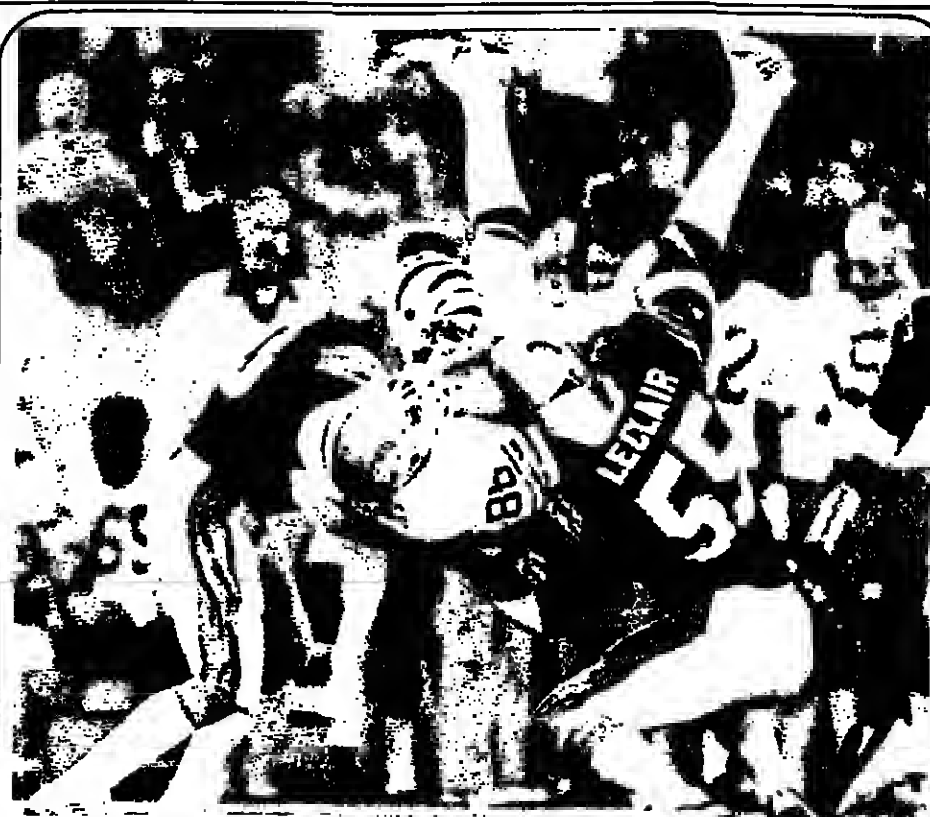
Connors said the tiebreaker was the critical point of the match. Connors said that after that, his strategy was to keep Hooper moving. "I think I got him tired," Connors said. Hooper agreed with Connors that the tiebreaker was the turning point.

"I had him right where you would want somebody. After that, the guy hit some great shots. Give him credit," Hooper said. "I didn't choke." The inexperienced Hooper described his first meeting ever with Connors this way: "It was like going to high school, graduating college and getting your master's all at one time."

Meanwhile, in a doubles match that ended early Sunday morning, Sherwood Stewart and Ferdi Taygan advanced to the doubles final with a 7-6, 7-6 triumph over Victor Amaya and Steve Denton.

Turnbull upsets Jaeger
In Chicago, Australia's Wendy Turnbull turned on a powerful serve and executed brilliant placement shots Saturday to upset second-seeded American Andrea Jaeger 6-2, 6-0 in the semifinals of the \$150,000 Avon Women's Tennis Championships.

The sixth-seeded Turnbull needed just 22 minutes to win the first set, scoring with 10 winners and breaking the 17-year-old Jaeger's service in the second, sixth and eighth games.



NABBING THE PASS: San Francisco 49ers tight end Charlie Young grabs a Joe Montana pass as he is flipped over by Cincinnati Bengals' defensive player Jim LeClair (55) and Bo Harris during the first quarter action of Super Bowl XVI in Pontiac last week. 49ers won the tie 26-21.

In Daytona 24-hour Stommelen forges ahead

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida, Jan. 31 (AP) — Rolf Stommelen of West Germany drove a Porsche turbo 935 the lead Saturday, about three hours into the Daytona 24-hour Pepsi challenge.

Taking his turn in the powerful blue and yellow car entered and co-driven by John Paul and John Paul Jr., the former Daytona winner overtook and passed the 935 of Hurley Haywood, Bruce Leven and Al Holbert — the early leaders — on the 60th lap around the 3.84-mile (6 km) Daytona International Speedway course.

Stommelen then built a big enough margin over the second-place car so that even a long pit stop to replace part of a wing that flew off the car didn't cost him the lead. Third and fourth place also were held down by the dominant Porsche 935s, which have won the last five Daytona 24-hour races. The car fielded by Bob Akin, Englishman Derek Bell and Craig Siebert was third, followed by the Porsche of Mauricio Denarvaez of Columbia, Bob Garretson and Geoff Wood.

Ralph Kent Cook's Lola T-600, co-driven by Canada's Eppie Wietzes and Jim Adams, was running in fifth place, with a Rondeau 382 prototype driven by Bill Koll, Skeeter McKitterick and Irv Hoerr right behind. The 935 of Englishman John Fitzpatrick and David Hobbs and American Wayne

Miller strengthens position

SAN DIEGO, California, Jan. 31 (AP) — Johnny Miller shot a front-running, 4-under-par 68 and retained a solid, three-stroke lead Saturday in the third round of the \$300,000 Wickes-Andy Williams-San Diego Open Golf Tournament.

Miller, who has led or shared the lead all the way, had a 54-hole total of 200, 16 shots under par on Torrey Pines' South course, stretching 7,002 yards along the cliffs and crags overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

Tom Watson and Jack Nicklaus failed to make a decisive move on Miller, but the ever-present Tom Kite was there. Kite, who led the 1981 tour in money-earnings and

Baker, which started second in the 73-car field and led several times in the early going, fell far behind. The car first was slowed by an unbalanced right-rear tire that necessitated a change, then spent a long period in the pits because of a broken camshaft. And the two March 82-G prototypes — one starting from the pole and the other in 10th place — both had problems and fell off the pace.

The Chevrolet-powered March that Bobby Rahal put on the pole Thursday was slowed considerably when co-driver Jim Trueman ran out of fuel as he approached the pit entrance. The third driver, Bruce Canepa, carried a few gallons all the way down pit road to the car, restarted it and got it back in the race, but not before the car fell out of the top 10.

The BMW-powered March of Kenner Miller, David Cowart and Charles Mendez also slipped back, suffering from an engine vibration. Another early front-runner, the Porsche 935 of Danny Ongais, Ted Field and Bill Whittington, blew its engine about two hours into the race with Ongais at the wheel. A new rule prohibits teams from replacing engine blocks during the race, so the car was parked.

It was a short day for Ongais. Making his first race appearance since being seriously injured in a spectacular crash last May during the Indianapolis 500. The leader had completed 91 laps after the first three hours, averaging more than 115 mph (185 kmph).

stroke average, vaulted into sole possession of second with the best round of the mild, sunny day, a 6-under-par 66. It was the 30th consecutive round at par or better for the amazingly consistent Kite and gave him a 203 total.

Veteran Tom Weiskopf was next at 204 after a wildly erratic round of 68 that included eight birdies, a pair of bogeys and a double bogey. Watson, the Masters champion who is seeking to regain his position as the game's dominant player and Fuzzy Zoeller were next at 205, five strokes back.

Tied at 206 were Dr. Gil Morgan, George Burns and Curtis Strange. Morgan had a 69, Burns 70, Strange 71.

Benitez shatters Duran's dreams

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 31 (AP) — Wilfred Benitez of Puerto Rico retained his World Boxing Council light-middleweight title here Saturday night with a unanimous points decision over Robert Duran of Paoama in their scheduled 15-round Championship bout.

It probably is all over now for Duran since the loss knocks out a third fight with Leonard, against whom Duran quit in the eighth round on Nov. 25, 1980. Leonard had said Duran would have to win for a rematch to be possible.

Benitez was just too much for Duran. He snapped the challenger's head back on several occasions with right hand leads and on several other occasions with left hooks. He also scored with jarring jabs and mixed his attack to the body as well as to the head.

Inside, the 23-year-old Benitez was able to tie Duran up and Duran was unable to hulk him into the ropes. Benitez often went for the ropes on his own and there would outpunch Duran.

Judge Hal Miller scored it 143-142, Judge Lou Tabat 145-144 and judge Dave Moretti 144-141, all for Benitez. The Associated Press saw it for Benitez 147-138.

Benitez, who weighed 152½, one-half pound less than Duran, not only had the reach advantage but seemed to hit harder. In the fifth round, Benitez scored with a big right to the head, followed with a right lead that snapped Duran's head back. He also scored with some good body shots in that round.

In the sixth, Duran scored with a good hook to the body, and a right and a good hook to the head as he applied pressure. In the seventh, during an exchange along the ropes, Benitez's elbow sliced a cut alongside Duran's left eye. The cut did not bother Duran for the remainder of the fight, however.

Benitez took the 11th round with two good rights near the bell and then, after being cut over the left eye early in the 12th, shook Duran with that smashing counter. Benitez mixed his attack to the body and head in the 13th round as Duran on little and the champ had the best of a furious exchange late in the 14th.

Most of the final round was spent in a neutral corner where the two went toe-to-toe, with Benitez holding the upper hand. On a couple of occasions, Duran hacked away and

Benitez asked him to come back in. He also winked at the referee once.

Before the fight Duran had said "I've fought faster and better boxers. I've fought better hitters than Benitez." But he wasn't better than Benitez when he had to be. "He's going to give everything he has," Benitez had said before the fight. Duran did, but it wasn't enough to earn him a victory, which he hoped would lead to a rematch with Leonard.

Meanwhile, World Boxing Association junior middleweight champion Tadashi Mihara of Japan will climb into the ring as favorite in the defense of his title against American Dave Morre Tuesday night in Tokyo.

Both men are so far unbeaten, Mihara with 15 wins and Morre eight since they turned professional. Mihara, who took the vacant title by out-pointing American Rocky Frato in Rochester, New York on Nov. 7 last year, emerged as the solid favorite after the two boxers underwent a pre-fight medical check-up last Friday.

Dr. Yukio Yoshida, who examined the two boxers, said that Morre's jaw bones were "A bit loose-fitted." Suggesting that a strong blow to the jaw could mean a knock-out. Morre also has the disadvantage of having a one-inch long scar on his upper lip, which is

liable to open if a punch is landed in the right place.

Mihara's camp said after the check-up that Mihara would have no trouble landing his favorite rights on Morre's "glass jaw." Mihara is nearly one and a half inches taller than Morre but the challenger does have more than an inch reach advantage.

Soviet boxers shine
In Moscow, Soviet boxers won fight of 12 bouts Saturday to defeat the U.S. national team 20-16 in dual match at the Lenin Sports Palace. The older and more experienced Soviets won their 13th match against the Americans in a series going back more than a decade, showing strength in all the weight classes.

American boxers Clifford Gray, 125 pounds, Vincent Webb, 139 pounds, and Alfred Mayes, 156 pounds, upset their Soviet rivals who are the reigning European champions. Super heavyweight Thompson was awarded a controversial victory over Valery Abadzhyan, the 1981 World Cup champion, despite taking counts in the second and third rounds.

Johnny Williams of Chicago lost a close decision to European and World Cup champion Alexander Krupin in the 178-pounds event, a rematch of their World Cup final last year.

Bleeding Frias awarded bout

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 — Arturo Frias retained his World Boxing Association light-weight title Saturday when officials stopped his bout against Ernesto Espana after the ninth round because the champion suffered cuts from hitting.

As Frias was leading on all cards at the time Dr. Berthold Schwartz called the halt, Frias was declared the winner.

The 25-year-old American used a head-hunting attack most of the way to build up his points over the former WBA champion from Caracas, Venezuela. Frias was cut by a butt in the second round but remained in action. In the ninth, a slash was opened under his left eye by another hurt, and started bleeding profusely.

"I think both (buts) were unintentional," Frias said, "but I was carrying the fight to him all the way." Referee Hirokyu

Tezaki of Japan had Frias ahead 79-76. Judge Emma Urrunaga of Panama had it 79-77 for Frias, and Takeshi Shimakura of Japan scored it 80-76 for Frias under the 10-point system of awarding the winner of each round 10 points and the loser nine or less depending on his showing.

Frias raised his record to 24-1 and Espana, the only boxer to beat Frias, slipped to 34-4. Frias earned \$120,000 for his victory, while Espana, 27, collected \$40,000 for the bout.

The defense was the first for Frias, who won the WBA title last Dec. 5 when he knocked out Claude Noel of Trinidad in the eighth round after taking the fight on 11 days notice when Noel's original foe, Gonzalo "Sonoy" Montellano, was forced to withdraw because of a leg injury. Frias was the ninth-ranked challenger at the time.

Russian sprints away with Tokyo Marathon

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP) — Vadim Sidorov of the Soviet Union, displaying seemingly unlimited down-the-stretch endurance, outran Britain's Hugh Jones in the final meters to win the second Tokyo Marathon Sunday.

Sidorov's winning time of 2:10:33 led the efforts by 81 runners from 18 countries. Sidorov, 22, woo by outstripping Britain's Hugh Jones over the last 600 meters and finished 100 meters ahead of Jones, who had run shoulder-to-shoulder with the Russian during much of the final distance.

Jones, a 26-year-old student who won the 1981 all-English Marathon, finished second in 2:10:41, eight seconds behind Sidorov. Jones and Sidorov broke away from a leading group of five athletes some seven kilometers (4.2 miles) from the finish at the Tokyo National Stadium and ran side by side until the Russian took over the lead a mere third of a mile from the tape.

Italy's Stetano Brunetti came in third in 2:11:22. Finishing fourth was Japan's Takao Nakamura in 2:12:11. Jouni Korhonen of Finland came fifth in 2:12:15, followed by Denmark's Seveo Kristensen in 2:12:33. Seventh was Hungary's Franc Szekers in 2:12:36, while Japan's defending champion Hideaki Kita finished eighth.

Tanzanian runners Agapius Masooq, who placed fifth in the 1981 first Peking Marathon

race, and countryman Leodigard Martin, were the early pace setters. Masooq took over the sole lead from the 15 kilometer (nine mile) mark, but gradually dropped back. Pre-race favorite Bill Rodgers, four-time winner of both the Boston and New York City Marathons, finished in 37th place in 2:24:41. "I felt good and strong in the early stages of the races," Rodgers told reporters. "But I got bit tired in the last eight kilometers."

Cierpinski triumphs

Meanwhile, two-time Olympic champion Waldemar Cierpinski of East Germany captured the first Manila International Marathon Sunday beating his closest rivals from the United States and Taiwan.

The 32-year-old runner from Halle City clocked 2 hours, 14 minutes, 27 seconds, beating U.S. navy helicopter pilot Philip Camp who finished in second place and Chang Ming-Shen of Taiwan, who wound up third. Camp, of San Francisco, Calif., had a time of 2:19:39, while Chang finished in 2:26:49.

About 1,000 runners competed in the 42.195 kilometer (26 miles 385 yards) run which began and ended at Manila's Rizal Park. "I'm glad I was able to run in the weather here is pretty hot," said Cierpinski, winner of

the marathon in the 1970 Montreal and 1980 Moscow Olympics. China's Peng Jiazheng, with a time of 2:27:48 finished fourth while Tim Johnston of England clocked 2:31:31 for fifth place.

Smith's record run

In Hamilton, Bermuda, Englishman Geoff Smith annihilated a world class field to win Bermuda's International 10-kilometer race for the second successive year in a course record of 28 minutes and 14 seconds.

Smith's time was 57 seconds faster than the record set three years ago by Craig Virgin, and only 19 seconds outside the world record held by Mike Musyoki of Kenya. Running in one of the Western world's toughest 10-kilometer courses, Smith finished 45 seconds ahead of his nearest rival, American Greg Fredericks, who recorded a time of 28:59. American Marty Ludwikowski was third in 29:01, followed by Britain's Julian Goater (29:05), Mike McGuire (29:11), Ray Treacy (29:13), John Glidewell (29:17), Odis Sanders (29:31), Malcolm East (29:34) and Luis Osta-Lozaga (29:40).

As expected Norway's Grete Waitz was the first woman home, winning for the second successive year in a course record of 31 minutes and 40 seconds — 22 seconds inside her own record for the Bermuda race, and 40 seconds outside her world record.

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Against Thomson's fiery attack

Lloyd, Gomes prop West Indies

ADELAIDE, Jan. 31 (AP) — A vintage bowling performance by Jeff Thomson and a diehard fifth-wicket partnership by Clive Lloyd and Larry Gomes were the outstanding features on the second day of the third cricket Test between Australia and the West Indies at Adelaide Oval Sunday.

Bowling like a man inspired, Thomson was unlucky not to have better figures than the four wickets for 72 on the board at the end of the day's play.

But while Thomson bowled at a torrid pace from start neither the fielders nor the other bowlers gave him full support. The West Indians, reeling at 92 for four, were propped by Lloyd and Gomes, who put together a 102-run partnership to see the West Indies from what could have been a cheap dismissal.

Incredibly, at the end of the day West Indies were 204 for six, exactly Australia's score this time last night. Injuries were once again to have a big bearing on the match with the captains of both sides affected.

When the West Indies came to the field in the morning captain Clive Lloyd was absent due to a strained thigh muscle. Vivian Richards deputised. For the Australians the situation was still worse with skipper Greg Chappell and vice-captain Kim Hughes failing to take the field. But the real damage came Sunday when Lillee joined the wounded pack when he broke down while

bowling his fifth over.

The only silver lining in the weary and wounded Australian camp was that the possibility of Chappell and Hughes batting again in the second innings. Acting captain Marsh said: "He expected both Chappell and Hughes to bat again in the second innings. Though both players could probably field as well, I see no point in disturbing the current line-up."

Australia resumed Sunday with Allan Border and Dennis Lillee. Lillee looked shaky against the pace of Holding and Roberts and fell early, clean bowled by Roberts. Border ended yet another top scoring innings soon after, snicking a Roberts ball to Jeff Dujon for 78.

Marsh was next to go to Holding caught by Dujon to end his 39 run innings and the first three wickets of the day had fallen for six runs before a last wicket stand by Thomson and Len Pascoe put the sting back in the Australian tail.

With the Adelaide Oval wicket still responding to pace, Thomson and Lillee bowled with five and their efforts paid early dividends when Greenidge was caught by Border at second slip off Thomson for eight.

Desmond Haynes and Richards survived for a partnership of 60 in 70 minutes of dangerous living. Under the pressure, neither looked like world class batsmen and the

chances and neat chances they gave were many including a lolly-pop catch misjudged by Bruce Laird when Richards was 11 and Haynes dropped at 13 by the same fielder.

Haynes was eventually dismissed caught Marsh bowled Thomson for 26 and Richards went soon after pushing forward at a ball from Yardley to be caught by Laird at silly mid-on for 42. When Faoud Bachus was caught by Laird at silly mid-on the West Indies had lost three wickets for 20 runs but the Lloyd-Gomes partnership pulled them back from the brink.

After extremely slow play for most of the afternoon Lloyd and Gomes began to get the measure of the bowling picking up an increasing number of runs after tea.



Jeff Thomson... fights a lone battle

Score-board

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings):		
B. Laird c Dujon b Roberts	2	
G. Wood c Garner b Roberts	15	
J. Dwyer c O'neil b Holding	1	
K. Hughes c Greenidge b Holding	1	
G. Chappell c Garner b Holding	61	
A. Border c Dujon b Roberts	78	
R. Marsh c Dujon b Holding	39	
B. Yardley b Croft	2	
D. Lillee b Roberts	2	
J. Thomson not out	18	
L. Pascoe b Holding	9	
Extras	9	
Total	238	
FALL OF		
6-193, 7-205, 8-209, 9-210		
BOWLING: Holding 25-5-72-5; Roberts 19-7-43-4;		
Croft 23-4-40-1; Garner 17-4-44-0; Gomes 7-3-10-0;		
WEST INDIES (1st Innings):		
G. Greenidge c Border b Thomson	8	
D. Haynes c Marsh b Thomson	26	
V. Richards c Laird b Yardley	42	
L. Gomes batting	53	
F. Bachus c Laird b Pascoe	0	
C. Lloyd c Marsh b Thomson	53	
C. Croft b Thomson	0	
J. Dujon batting	18	
Extras	18	
Total (for 6 wickets)	204	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-72, 3-85, 4-92, 5-194,		
6-194		
BOWLING: Lillee 4-5-3-4-0; Thomson 18-1-72-4;		
Yardley 22-1-70-1; Pascoe 18-2-44-1; Border		
2-0-6-0		

As India snaps up Gower

Rain restricts play in Test

KANPUR, India, Jan. 31 (AP) — Inclement rain washed out much of the second day's play Sunday in the sixth and final cricket Test between England and India here.

Umpires M.V. Ghoshkar and D. Dhotiwala announced their decision to abandon play 80 minutes before the scheduled close after the downpour soaked the outfield at Kanpur Green Park. The wicket, however, remained dry because of adequate covering.

It started raining heavily early Sunday but the downpour stopped just before the scheduled opening of the day's play. However, poor light forced the play to begin one hour late.

When Indian medium pacer Madanlal was bowling the last over before lunch, it started pouring again and the players and umpires rushed back to the pavilion. The rain continued in the afternoon and an early tea break was called.

England added 36 runs in 19.3 overs to the overnight first innings score of 213 for three and lost the prize wicket of left-hand batsman David Gower, who was unlucky to miss his first century of the current tour by 15 runs.

Ian Botham, who was not out 31 Saturday because of a "muffed" catch and stumping, played "confidently" Sunday, "remaining unbeaten with 53 runs. The 25-year-old

Somerset cricketer's half-century came in 163 minutes off 106 deliveries and included five boundaries.

Indian captain Sunil Gavaskar employed a double spin attack when play began. Gower and Botham scored most of the runs in singles and completed 100 runs of their partnership in just 134 minutes. Gavaskar took the new ball after the 13 over by left-arm spinner Dilip Doshi and Ravi Shastri failed to break the partnership.

The 127-run stand ended in the first over with the new ball when Kapil Dev's sharp inswinging beat Gower and struck him on the pad in front of the stumps. Gower compiled 85 runs in 257 minutes off 180 deliveries, hitting seven fours. Mike Gatting, who came at Gower's fall, faced a few balls but could not open his score before play was stopped by rain.

Score-board

ENGLAND (1st Innings):		
G. Gooch b Doshi	58	
C. Tavaré b Doshi	24	
K. Fletcher b Dev	14	
D. Gower lbw Dev	85	
I. Botham batting	53	
M. Gatting batting	0	
Extras	15	
Total (for 4 wickets)	249	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-39, 3-121, 4-248,		
BOWLING: Dev 23-3-91-2; Madanlal 14-3-2-55;		
Doshi 26-7-41-2; Shastri 19-5-47-0		

BRIEFS

LONDON, (AFP) — World snooker champion Steve Davis and Welshman Terry Griffiths will meet in the 17-frame final at the Wembley Conference Center Sunday for the 'Masters' title and a 8,000 pounds sterling first prize.

PEKING (AP) — China took a commanding 4-0 lead over India Saturday night in Asia-West section preliminaries of the Thomas Cup Badminton Championships. Five matches remain to be played Sunday.

LE MANS, France, (R) Frenchman Jean-Gilles Boussiquet set a world best performance for a 24-hour run on roads Sunday, covering 262 kilometers 419.8 meters. Boussiquet was the only competitor to finish the gruelling run, which ended at change, near this western French city celebrated for its 24-hour motor race.

SCHLADMING, (AFP) — Slalom specialist Erika Hess of Switzerland collected the first gold medal of the Alpine Skiing World Championships, the women's combined, after winning the Special Slalom here Sunday. The new-formula combined of which the first part, the Downhill, took place on Thursday, saw the triumph of the Slalom specialists at the expense of the downhillers. The combined silver medal was claimed by Perrine Felcin of France and the bronze by American Christin Cooper, both also slalom experts.

OSLO, (AFP) — Tomas Gustavson of Sweden, Sunday set a new world 10,000 meters record of 14:23.59 minutes at the European Speed Skating Championships here. His time was more than three minutes better than the old record of 14:26.71.

Nehemiah, Bolden set new world indoor marks

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 31 (AP) — Renaldo Nehemiah established a new world record in the 60-yard indoor hurdles and Olympian Jeanette Bolden shattered the women's world indoor record in the 60-yard dash Saturday night at the Dallas Times Herald Invitational Track Meet.

For Nehemiah, it was his second record in as many nights. He broke the world record in the 50-yard hurdle at Toronto Friday night. Nehemiah posted a time of 6.82 seconds to eclipse his old standard by seven seconds, which was established in New York in 1979.

Bolden, who has the American indoor record over 60 meters at 7.21, ran the 60 yards in 6.60 seconds to break the old record of 6.62 set by Alice Brown in Dallas last year.

Candy Young of Fairleigh Dickinson University used the women's 60-yard hurdles world record with a time of 7.47. The mark was originally set by Stephanie Hightower of Ohio State in New York in 1980.

There was a shocking upset in the men's 60-yard dash as Baylor's Bruce Davis, a wide receiver in football, won the event in 6.11 seconds. World record holder Stanley Floyd of the University of Houston, who ran a 6.13 in the qualifying trials, did not run because of a back problem.

Bolden has set American and Collegiate indoor marks at 50 meters, clocking 6.13 at Edmonton, Canada in 1980. She broke on top from the start and outlasted Ashford, who suffered a nasty spill in the preliminaries when she fell down after bouncing off the retaining wall.

Meanwhile, Ethiopia's Eshetu Tura Sunday won the 27th International Cross Country race of San Sebastian competing with more than 250 athletes from six countries. He was clocked in 31 minutes and 29 seconds for

the 10-kilometer race in Lasarte Hippodrome.

Spain's Constantino Esparcia was second in a time of 31.45, followed by his countryman Santiago De la Parte 31.48. Girma Wold-Hanna of Ethiopia 31.91, Antonio Layos, Spain, 31.53, Kevin Foster, England, 31.59, Francisco J. Alario, Spain, 32.12, and Luis Asuara, Spain, 32.16.

Cipriano Lucas of Portugal won the junior race. He covered the 5,900 meters in a time of 19 minutes and one second, followed by John Richards, England, 19.09, and Juan Toledano, Spain, at the same time.

The women's event was won by Rosa Mota, Portugal, the winner of the San Silvestre race held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, last Dec. 31. She was clocked in 12.53 for the 3,670 meters, followed by Asuncion Snavas, Spain and Christine Boxer, England.

In Auckland, the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association chairman, Ian Boyd, announced that a world wide ban on New Zealand amateur athletes Lorraine Muller and Ann Audain has been partially lifted.

They have been cleared to run in amateur events in New Zealand and Boyd said total clearance from the London-based International Amateur Athletics Federation is being pursued.

The pair, plus another New Zealander, Allison Roe, were banned last year after they said they had accepted prize-money for a road race. Roe was later reinstated after the American governing body, the Athletics Congress (TAC) accepted her statement that her earnings went into a trust fund.

Boyd said Muller and Audain were given a domestic clearance after TAC had transferred their money to a trust. Roe and Muller are first and third respectively in world marathon rankings.

In World Junior Squash

Two seeds fall by the wayside

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — Two seeds fell by the wayside in the first two rounds of the World Junior Squash Individual Championship at Subang Squash Center here Sunday.

But these two surprises were not the only talking point Sunday. Top-seeded Pakistani Sohail Quiser nearly joined the beaten ranks. But he rallied from the brink to subdue England's Martin Bodimead in the second round. Quiser displayed splendid stamina and striking power in the last two games after Bodimead had taken a 2-1 lead in the games score. Quiser won at 4-9, 9-2, 8-10, 9-1 9-0.

The two seeds to make the early exits were seventh seeded Swede Anders Wahlstedt in the second round, and eighth-seeded Carol Marlin of West Germany in the opening

round. Murnini's fall was brought about by Sweden's Joakim Hirsch in a match which saw the German tiring out after the first two games. The German had arrived late Saturday and was still had not recovered from travel fatigue. Hirsch won at 6-0, 9-7, 9-0, 9-3.

Wahlstedt began in a whirlwind fashion, wrapping up the first game with ease against Australian Peter Schroeder. But the Australian showed that he was made of sterner material when he came back strongly to claim the next three games and the match. Schroeder won at 3-9, 9-3, 9-3, 9-0.

Hosts Malaysia had a disappointing day when all its players made their exit. Though Anthony Johnson survived the first round fate of four other Malaysian players even that of the national junior champion Yeoh Lam Jit was blanked out.

18 teams vie for Bridge honors

JEDDAH, Jan. 31 — Tuesday night saw the start of the Jeddah Bridge League Spring tournament with the league virtually doubled in size from last year. There are now 18 teams.

At the pre-season meeting, team representatives decided to run two equal divisions of nine teams which will allow the league to be completed by the next school break. Final overall league placings will be decided on an inter-league playoff scheduled for March 23.

All of last seasons teams are playing this year except for Armaska, and they have been joined by ADS (mainly from the well known computer company), CIB (The Italian Club),

Sharbatli and Irregulars (both based in Sharbatli Village), Saudia Blues (from Saudia City), Sangmed (Sangster Medical), and SEA-1 (the YBB Company). Dunes and Pak 4 now have two teams.

In the first weeks matches, SEA-1 and Dunes-1 both scored 17-3 wins against Gray-Mac and Pak-4/Whites. Dunes-2 downed KAIA/Whites, Saudia Blues beat KAIA/Greens, and Sharbatli crushed ADS, all by a 14-6 margin. Last year's champs, British Steel knocked IAL by 13-7 and Sangmed downed CIB by the same score. Pak-4/Green against French Rose was delayed while Mobil and Irregulars both had byes this week.

Jeddah RFC impresses

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 31 — Although Jeddah R.F.C. never seriously had their line threatened against Uddilahiah at Benson & Hedges Park Thursday last, the score of 30-0 flatters them. The Uddilahiah team was only formed six months ago and from their performance in this match they will soon be a force to reckon with in Saudi Arabian rugby.

Their enthusiastic forwards showed considerable ability but now must develop their game to play more as a unit than as individuals. Nevertheless, they provided the best opposition in the tight that Jeddah have encountered this year, but were unable to come to terms with Steve Newworne in the line-outs. Wherever he chose to stand he dominated the line and gave good ball to scrum half Dick Forti, who had his best of the season and capped it all by a fine try after 16 minutes of the first half. This followed a somewhat doubtful try 8 minutes earlier by Mark Riddings, when he appeared to have been pulled down short of the line and then carried the ball over. The referee, however, judged this a fair score and Jeddah turned around after a 30 minute first half with a 10-0 lead.

In the second half, playing with the wind Jeddah were camped in the Uddilahiah half almost throughout. Within the first two minutes of the half flanker Dave Adamson went over for a well deserved try. Adamson, probably the best forward on show playing a superb game. He was ubiquitous defense, tackling, spoiling and mauling for the ball but his unfortunate reward for these was a broken nose.

Jeddah was now playing with increased confidence. Their backs, throwing the ball and running hard were eventually rewarded when Forti finished off a fine move to score under the posts and Riddings followed this with his second try exactly thirty minutes into the second half. At this point most of the spectators were expecting the final whistle but surprisingly, play continued for a further 15 minutes.



Sunil Gavaskar

Gavaskar to lead India in England

KANPUR, India, Jan. 31 (AP) — Run-machine Sunil Gavaskar was Sunday retained as captain of the Indian team which would tour England this summer. Indian Cricket Control Board secretary A. W. Kanmadikar reported.

Kanmadikar said that Gavaskar — reputed to be currently the world's best opening batsman — was chosen unanimously to lead by the selectors. The tour manager would be selected on March 27 and the team on March 29, the secretary said.

England is playing the last Test of its current three-month winter tour of India at Kanpur, India leads 1-0 in the six-Test series. The home side also won the limited overs, one-day series against England 2-1. The English cricketers are scheduled to play Feb. 17-22 a Test against Sri Lanka at Colombo before returning home.

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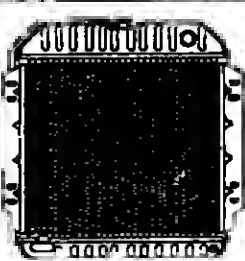
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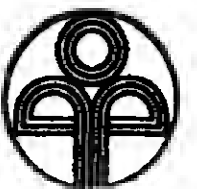
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SAUDI ARABIA			KUWAIT Channel 2		
4:00 Quran	6:30 Wonder of the World	10:00 World News	7:00 Quran	8:00 News	8:00 News
4:15 Modern Mathematics	7:30 Groceries	10:30 In Town (Interview)	8:15 Quran	8:15 Quran	8:15 Quran
4:45 Children's Program	7:55 Dances of the Dunes	11:10 Feature Film	8:30 Quran	8:30 Quran	8:30 Quran
5:15 Quran	8:45 Wrestling	12:10 Closedown	8:45 Quran	8:45 Quran	8:45 Quran
6:30 Islamic Program	9:35 Tomorrow's Programs		9:00 Quran	9:00 Quran	9:00 Quran
7:15 Min Al-Bayda	9:55 Feature Film		9:15 Quran	9:15 Quran	9:15 Quran
7:45 English News	11:10 News		9:30 Quran	9:30 Quran	9:30 Quran
8:00 The Unstated World	11:30 Quran		9:45 Quran	9:45 Quran	9:45 Quran
8:30 Local Series	12:00 Quran		10:00 Quran	10:00 Quran	10:00 Quran
9:00 Arabic News			10:15 Quran	10:15 Quran	10:15 Quran
9:30 Program Preview			10:30 Quran	10:30 Quran	10:30 Quran
9:45 Quran			10:45 Quran	10:45 Quran	10:45 Quran
10:00 Quran			11:00 Quran	11:00 Quran	11:00 Quran
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11:00 Quran			12:00 Quran	12:00 Quran	12:00 Quran
11:15 Quran					
11:30 Quran					
11:45 Quran					
12:00 Quran					

DUBAI Channel 10			DUBAI Channel 33		
4:00 Quran	6:30 Wonder of the World	10:00 World News	7:00 Quran	8:00 News	8:00 News
4:15 Quran	7:30 Groceries	10:30 In Town (Interview)	8:15 Quran	8:15 Quran	8:15 Quran
4:45 Quran	7:55 Dances of the Dunes	11:10 Feature Film	8:30 Quran	8:30 Quran	8:30 Quran
5:15 Quran	8:45 Wrestling	12:10 Closedown	8:45 Quran	8:45 Quran	8:45 Quran
6:30 Quran	9:35 Tomorrow's Programs		9:00 Quran	9:00 Quran	9:00 Quran
7:15 Quran	9:55 Feature Film		9:15 Quran	9:15 Quran	9:15 Quran
7:45 Quran	11:10 News		9:30 Quran	9:30 Quran	9:30 Quran
8:00 Quran	11:30 Quran		9:45 Quran	9:45 Quran	9:45 Quran
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12:00 Quran					

Bahrain Channel 4			Bahrain Channel 55		
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4:45 Quran	7:55 Dances of the Dunes	11:10 Feature Film	8:30 Quran	8:30 Quran	8:30 Quran
5:15 Quran	8:45 Wrestling	12:10 Closedown	8:45 Quran	8:45 Quran	8:45 Quran
6:30 Quran	9:35 Tomorrow's Programs		9:00 Quran	9:00 Quran	9:00 Quran
7:15 Quran	9:55 Feature Film		9:15 Quran	9:15 Quran	9:15 Quran
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Crossword

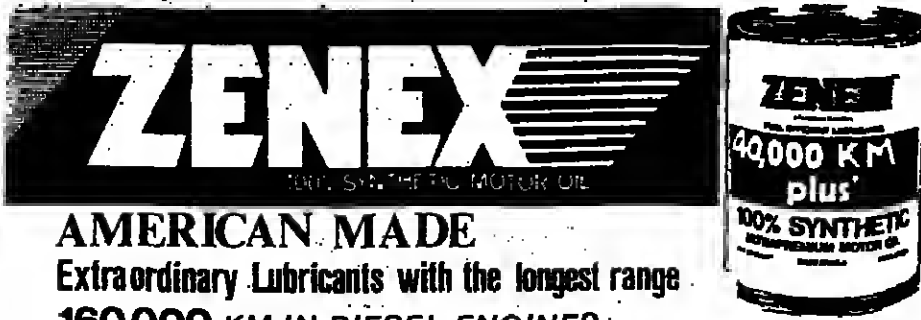
by THOMAS JOSEPH

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12 - City	12 Feminist		
(Pittsburgh)	13 leader		
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17 Large	16 employee		
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40 Yemen's			
capital			
41 Type of race			
42 Patch			
DOWN			
1 Fashionable			

Saturday Answer

24 Biblical
25 Queen's
26 Impure
27 Indus
28 F. Lee -
29

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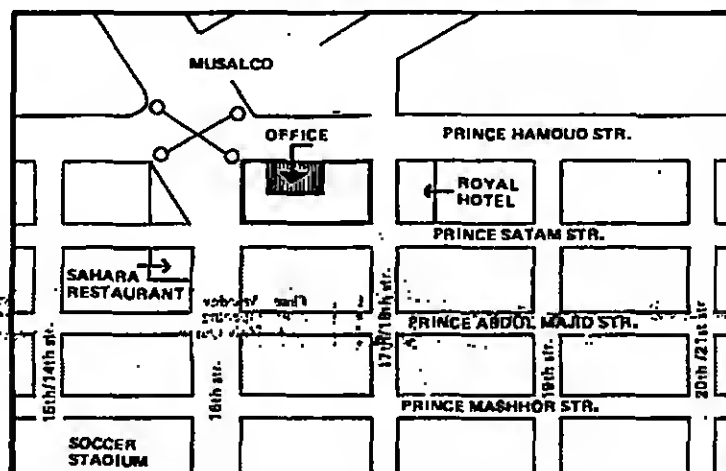
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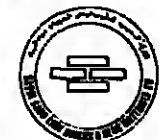
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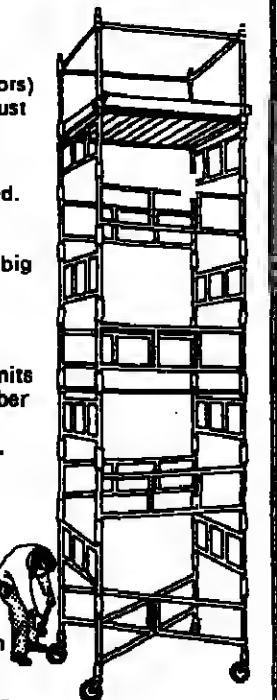
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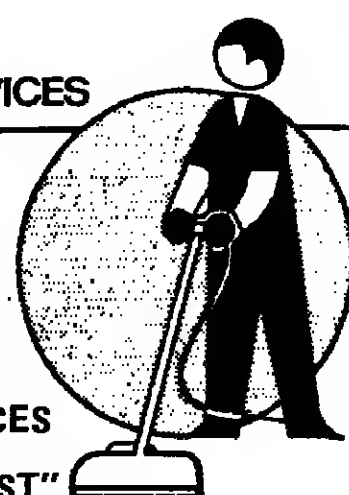
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PAGE 12

International

الأثنين ٧ ربيع الثاني ١٤٠٢ هـ

Gen. Dozier endures intense sessions of Italian questioning

VICENZA, Italy, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — Italian investigators are asking U.S. Army Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier to recount every minute detail including what he saw, felt and sensed, during his six-week ordeal in the Red Brigades' "people's prison," U.S. officials reported Sunday.

The 50-year-old general, freed by Italian police Thursday, took time out from his "debriefing" and joined 180 other persons in a service to "thank and praise God for sparing his life." Throughout the 70-minute service, U.S. paratroopers with automatic rifles stood guard on the roofs of the chapel and nearby buildings at the U.S. Army base here of 6,000 American military personnel and their families. "The general is responding very accurately and showing the ability to endure long, intense sessions and so we are trying to speed up his debriefing schedule," said Lt. Col. Jack Barham, the base spokesman. He said the Italian authorities were also asking Dozier to identify certain objects brought from the gang's Padua "prison." The questioning is led by Guido Papalia, the prosecutor who had directed Dozier's search since he was kidnapped from his Verona apartment by four men posing as plumbers on Dec. 17.

Asked why the debriefing, which began shortly after his release and is likely to continue for another few days, is taking so long, Barham told reporters: "He has 42 days to try to go back and recall what he saw, felt and sensed. He is trying to give every bit of what he can produce for Italian authorities."

The general, smartly dressed in a blue-gray suit, was in a jovial mood. He was accompanied by wife Judith and daughter Cheryl, an Air Force 2nd lieutenant based in Frankfurt. Later Dozier met with U.S. Adm. Wil-

liam J. Crowe, the Naples base commander of the allied forces in Southern Europe. Among the subjects discussed was Dozier's future assignment, the U.S. officials said.

Meanwhile, the officers investigating the abduction believe the NATO official would have been "executed" by his Red Brigades captors once his "interrogation" was over. They said they reached this conclusion from the fact that the kidnappers had begun to openly show their faces to the general before police freed him last Thursday when they raided the house where he was being held hostage. Gen. Dozier told the Italian examining magistrate who interviewed him at the Camp Ederle Base here Friday that he too believed he would be killed.

The general's captors probably decided to kill him about two weeks before he was freed, just after police broke up the Red Brigades' Rome organization and arrested leader Giovanni Senzani on Jan. 23.

In the first three weeks after they seized the general from his Verona home, police said, the kidnappers were careful to cover their faces every time they walked into the small room where the American was held. If the police had failed to free Gen. Dozier, he would probably have been killed like Montendison employee Giuseppe Talero who was assassinated last July after being held by the Red Brigades for over a month.

Antonio Savasta and Cesare di Lamardo, two of the five alleged Red Brigades members arrested when Gen. Dozier was freed, were formally identified as members of the group which kidnapped Talero in Mestre, only 35 kms from Padua. His captors treated the general well during his 42 days of captivity. "Gen. Dozier was not specifically maltreated beyond the initial shock," said Barham. "He was, in fact, treated rather well and had enough food and rest."

He was allowed to go to the bathroom for a shower every day, but would not be given a razor to shave with and the room where he was held had neither a mirror nor windows. It was the smallest room of the apartment, two by four meters in size. In it were only the tent in which the general was held and a long and narrow table.

Gen. Dozier spent his time playing solitaire and listened to classical music through the earphones his captors put on him when they did not want the American to hear what they were saying.

Pretty, smiling Emanuela Frascella, 21, was responsible for the food and gave Gen. Dozier breakfasts complete with corn flakes and fruit juice and his meals of meat and vegetables, police said. The atmosphere changed, however, when Gen. Dozier was questioned. The interrogations were carried out by the group's leader, Savasta, who was, the general said, "nasty."

The kidnappers spoke no English and wrote the questions down for Gen. Dozier who had to answer them by carefully picking through his 200-word Italian vocabulary.

Under the circumstances, officials believe it was unlikely that Gen. Dozier divulged any NATO secrets.



BEAR WITH A GUN: This harmless child's toy bear gave a surprise to Swiss security police checking luggage at the Zurich airport recently. When examined through an X-ray machine during a routine check, the bear was found to have a small handgun hidden in its belly.

Ending five-year pause

Two Indians sent to gallows

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (AFP) — Two killers went to the gallows at 8:00 a.m. Sunday for the murder of two teenagers nearly four years ago, ending a five-year pause on the death sentence in India.

The hanging of Billa and Ranga came after the Supreme Court rejected a plea questioning the power of the president to reject mercy pleas, and 135 men now face the death penalty in Indian jails. The bloody murder of 15-year-old Sanjay Chopra, and the rape and killing of his 17-year-old sister, Geeta, shocked India when their bodies were found near the capital on Aug. 29, 1978, three days after they disappeared. The two youngsters, children of an Indian Naval officer, were abducted as they set out for a recording session at the local radio station.

They were found three days later stuffed under some bushes. Sanjay had 23 stab wounds including a deep and fatal gash across the chest. Geeta had been molested and had five stab wounds to the neck and head. Her

body was disfigured and dismembered. In a written statement before they went to the gallows, the two condemned men protested their innocence.

"We are taking the truth with us...A man going to his death does not tell a lie...A wall of contempt has been built around us...We are innocent," they said.

But the judge who passed the sentence was convinced they killed the two youngsters on a ridge near the president's palace. "The ends of justice would be met only if the two accused were put to eternal sleep, thereby allowing others to live in peace," the judge pronounced.

The supreme court confirmed the death sentence and the president rejected their mercy plea. The convicted men won a reprieve when the supreme court agreed to investigate the powers of the president to reject the mercy plea. But the court dismissed the petition and ended the stay order Jan. 20, fixing the first hanging for Sunday.

Hungarian union leader visits Poland for talks

WARSAW, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — Hungarian union chief Sandor Gaspar has visited Poland to discuss the future of trade unions here, the Polish news agency PAP reported Sunday.

Gaspar, who also heads the World Federation of Trade Unions, is secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and met with Polish Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski and Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, the agency said. It said he discussed the problems of the trade union movement in Poland and participation of its activists in the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana in February.

Solidarity, the biggest of several trade unions there, was suspended along with the others after the advent of martial law. Gaspar was the most open of Soviet Bloc union chiefs in his contacts with Solidarity, sending a letter to its chairman Lech Walesa during the independent labor federation's first and only national congress last September and October.

Although he offered talks, the proposal later fell through when Solidarity sent a message to other workers in the bloc encouraging them to form independent unions.

Meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said Polish internment centers, where Solidarity trade union leaders and supporters are detained under relatively unknown conditions, are being opened for inspection by ICRC.

Frank Schmidt, who led an ICRC delegation to Poland two weeks after the declaration of martial law there Dec. 13, said the ICRC planned to visit all the internment camps.

Polish authorities have not provided the ICRC with a complete list of camps but they have said they will allow the group to visit them without any restrictions. An official figure of 4,549 detainees was given Jan. 25.

The ICRC delegation has visited three internment centers this month and plans to visit another next week. On Jan. 22, the group visited Goldap, a former rest home for the press in northern Poland where 242 women are held.

On Jan. 24, the group visited Bialoleka prison in the Warsaw suburbs where 244 men are held. The ICRC was able to make a second visit to the prison three days later. The group also visited Barlowko, a former rest center on the Baltic Sea where 77 men and 42 women are held.

In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig promised a crowd of 10,000 Poles late Saturday the Reagan administration would keep opposing martial law in Poland. "We will not do business as usual with either Poland or the Soviet Union while repression continues in Poland," he said. The crowd applauded heartily.

The demonstration in Chicago, which has a population of 700,000 Polish-Americans, was the main one during the International Day of Solidarity with the Polish people proclaimed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The head of the AFL-CIO labor organization, Lane Kirkland, appealed in Chicago for a good embargo against Poland's military regime. He said: "It is not enough to light a candle for Poland" (as Reagan asked Americans to do on Christmas eve).

There were smaller demonstrations in a number of other U.S. and foreign cities. In Washington, America's representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, told 1,000 Demonstrators: "If the Polish union (Solidarity) is vanquished, the security and freedom and national independence of all peoples will be in greater jeopardy." Sen. Edward Kennedy, one of the leaders of the opposition Democratic Party, told 300 people in Boston: "The military rulers of Poland have lost the right to call themselves Polish."

Haig, who had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, said martial law in Poland had "cast a long and dark shadow over East-West relations." Haig read a message from Reagan stating: "There is a spirit of solidarity abroad in the world today that no infirmation can crush... Their cause is ours."

The powerful AFL-CIO held solidarity rallies in 16 cities.

4 states to show film on Poland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AFP) — Only four Western countries will broadcast the American sponsored *Let Poland be Poland* television show live Sunday night, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) radio reported.

The national television networks of Australia, Norway, Luxembourg and Belgium will run the show financed by the United States International Communication Agency (ICA), the radio said. It will also be shown on the American Public Broadcasting System (PBS), and some 50 other countries have asked for excerpts to use on their news programs, CBS added.

ICA hoped to reach some 300 million people through *Let Poland be Poland* which will include show business celebrities as well as Presidents Ronald Reagan of the United States and Francois Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of Germany and Premier Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Giovanni Spadolini of Italy, Wilfried Martens of Belgium, Malcolm Fraser of Australia and Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

In Ottawa, 300 Canadians demonstrated in the snow in front of parliament for an end to martial law, liberation of political prisoners, and resumption of negotiations with Solidarity. Speakers included union leader Julein Major.

In London, several hundred people demonstrated in front of the Polish Embassy. Crowds of a few hundred people demonstrated in Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Vienna and several West German cities.

In Portugal, the main political parties asked citizens to light candles in their windows to mark Solidarity Day.



Greek Premier Papandreu to visit Bonn today

ATHENS, Jan. 31 (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu begins a four-day visit to West Germany Monday during which Greece's position in NATO, the common market and Greek-Turkish disputes will be discussed.

Papandreu, who won last October's election on an anti-NATO and anti-EEC stand, is seeking a guarantee from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against foreign threats. The prime minister maintains it is futile for Greece to belong to a defense alliance that cannot protect one member from another.

West Germany and the United States provide defense and military assistance to both Greece and Turkey and Papandreu is expected to stress that the balance of power in the Aegean should be maintained, diplomatic sources said.

Greece and Turkey, also at odds over Cyprus, differ over operational control in the Aegean and military observers here believe such frictions weaken NATO's defense capability in the region. West Germany appears eager to help the two neighboring and hostile countries patch up their differences in order to consolidate the alliance's southeastern flank.

On the Common Market, Papandreu is known to favor a relationship which takes into account Greece's special economic problems such as the involvement in agriculture of about 30 percent of its population.

From page one

Ministers
the prices of Gulf oil and come out with a unified stand regarding them.

The agenda also includes a plan to find energy alternatives, the diversification of resources and incomes and the creation of certain industries which can be depended on to provide adequate revenues in the future.

The sources said the ministers will ensure a steady and adequate flow of oil to world markets and try to prevent any stocks which might be harmful to the world economy.

Mubarak

living in the Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig returned Friday night from visits to Israel and Egypt, where he met Mubarak, in an effort to bridge differences on the autonomy issue. He reported some progress but cautioned that difficult negotiations lay ahead. Reporters were told that Haig saw no realistic possibility that an autonomy agreement could be reached before Israel completes its agreed turnover of the Sinai to Egypt April 25.

State Department officials said they expected no startling developments from Mubarak's visit but said attention would be focused on Egypt's military and economic needs. Egypt currently receives about \$1 billion in economic aid, and almost that much in military aid, including tanks, anti-aircraft weapons, armored personnel carriers and this year for the first time, advanced F-16 fighters. Department officials were reliably reported to be considering boosting the military aid to \$1.3 billion from the current \$900 million level.

Japanese uneasy about nuclear power generation

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AFP) — Nearly 60 percent of the Japanese feel uneasy about nuclear power generation, a survey conducted by the prime minister's office showed Sunday.

The official survey on energy conservation published here disclosed that those who consider safety measures for nuclear power generation to be inadequate accounted for 45 percent, nearly double the 23 percent in the previous survey conducted a year ago. Some 27 percent of the people consider safety measures to be adequate, compared with 52 percent a year ago.

This reflected a heightened uneasiness among the public about the safety of nuclear power generation in the wake of the radioactive leakage at Tsuruga power plant in Fukui Prefecture, central Japan, last April.

The prime minister's office conducted the survey last November, covering 5,000 adults, of whom 80.1 percent responded.

Spiraling inflation, unemployment bedevil Irish Republic

DUBLIN, Jan. 31 (R) — Living with the economic and social problems of the Irish Republic was a nightmare, lamented Garret Fitzgerald after the fall of his seven-month-old minority government. The urban intellectual, who had resigned a few hours earlier as prime minister, was reflecting on the surprise defeat of his government's budget, which sought to raise taxes on most consumer goods so as to cut foreign borrowing.

But the nightmare — high inflation and unemployment, a work force growing at five times the average European rate leaving a large balance of payments deficit and an enormous foreign debt remains. It awaits whoever wins a snap general election on Feb. 18.

Both government and opposition acknowledge that the 61-year-old republic is in an economic mess. That view is shared by national economic bodies and organizations.

France-Spain link cut

BAYONNE, Southwest France, Jan. 31 (AFP) — The main French-Spanish border post at Hendaye remained blocked Sunday by more than 3,000 trucks, 12 hours after the regional authorities and truck drivers signed an agreement to end the massive protest.

Immediately after the agreement was signed, authorities allowed light vehicles to begin going through border crossing at Hendaye. The drivers, both French and Spanish, began the siege Saturday in support of demands for safeguards against the risk of fruit and other consignments from Spain being attacked by French growers.

They also demanded coordination of the lengthy lunch breaks being taken by French and Spanish customs officers. These breaks had led to clearance delays of up to five hours. Details on the accord, signed late Saturday night, were not immediately available.

abroad such as the International Monetary Fund and the Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC).

While it is normal for a small developing economy to borrow abroad to finance investment, the Irish Republic now depends on foreign credits just to meet day-to-day bills such as civil service wages. The government's borrowing needs are growing so quickly that the share of loans which could be arranged within the republic slumped from more than half in 1980 to a quarter in 1981. This year servicing payments on foreign debts are due to rise 94 percent to 772 million pounds (\$1.16 billion). The total foreign debt is 3.73 billion pounds (\$5.58 billion).

Dr. Fitzgerald's government fell because its commitment to cut foreign borrowing forced it to propose a 1982 budget so harsh that it alienated left-wing independents who held the balance of power in parliament. They deserted him in the parliamentary vote and his Fine Gael coalition with the smaller Labor Party was defeated by 82 votes to 81. The Labor Party, which had nine percent of seats in the dissolved parliament, said Friday it would campaign on its own policies and review its position again after the election. Opposition leader Charles Haughey, launching his election campaign, denounced the ill-fated budget as inhuman.

The budget measures were sure to be unpopular. Not only did they raise taxes on most consumer goods, they hit where it hurts — extra taxes on alcohol and cigarettes. Haughey, prime minister until he was defeated by Dr. Fitzgerald in the previous election last June, said the country should wait for a more favorable international and domestic economic climate before reducing its foreign borrowing.

He said the republic still enjoyed a good credit rating with its bankers and was having no problem raising money abroad. Haughey

said the Fitzgerald government was hypnotized by the debt question and his main priority would be unemployment. Half the republic's population of 3.5 million is under 25 and one-third of school age or younger, which means that some 25,000 young people are coming onto the job market every year. This is an annual growth rate of 1.5 percent in the labor force — nine times the European Economic Community (EEC) average — and although investment and growth have also run at the highest rates in the EEC, they have not kept pace. Recent governments stepped up borrowing to stimulate growth still further, but the world slipped into recession and interest rates on foreign debts went up. Today, 11 percent of the work force is

unemployed and the total is rising more quickly than ever. Inflation is running at more than 20 percent, while the balance of payments showed a deficit last year equivalent to 13 percent of gross national product.

The politics of the budget aside, economists here believe prospects for the Irish Republic are good in the long term. The Industrial Development Authority, a public body responsible for planning and managing the industrialization process, says much recent investment in the country has been in areas which take some time to show a return.

Officials cite as an example the costly programs to improve the road network and the telephone system.

Min.				Max.					
	C	F	C F		C	F	C F		
Amsterdam	3	39	7 45	clear	Madrid	-2	28	14 57	clear
Athens	4	39	10 30	clear	Mexico	19	66	30 86	clear
Bahrain	13	55	20 68	clear	Miami	20	68	23 73	clear
Bangkok	23	73	32 90	clear	Montreal	-5	23	-13 9	clear
Belrut	8	46	18 64	rain	Moscow	-8	18	-7 19	snow
Berlin	1	34	3 37	cloudy	New Delhi	7	44	18 65	cloudy
Brussels	4	39	9 48	cloudy	New York	-1	30	8 46	rain
Buenos Aires	20	68	31 88	clear	Nicosia	16	43	18 64	rain
Calro	7	45	17 63	cloudy	Oslo	-5	-23	-11 -12	clear
Caracas	19	66	29 84	cloudy	Paris	8	46	10 50	cloudy
Chicago	-3	27	1 34	snow	Rio de Janeiro	19	66	27 80	cloudy
Copenhagen	-3	27	4 39	clear	Rome	-1	30	15 59	clear
Dublin	6	43	13 55	clear	San Francisco	8	46	14 57	clear
Frankfurt	6	43	8 46	cloudy	Seoul	-12	10	-1 30	clear
Geneva	2	35	10 50	clear	Singapore	23	73	30 86	rain
Helsinki	-5	-23	-1 30	snow	Stockholm	-6	21	-2 28	snow
Hong Kong	14	57	20 68	clear	Sydney	21	70	23 23	rain
Jakarta	23	73	30 86	cloudy	Taipei	20	68	22 72	clear
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	33 91	clear	Tokyo	-1	10	7 45	clear
London	8	46	12 54	cloudy	Toronto	-10	14	-5 23	cloudy
Los Angeles	8	46	22 72	clear	Vancouver	5	41	9 48	clear